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THE REPUBLIC:

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE,

DEVOTED TO THE

DISSEMINATION OF POLITICAL INFORMATION.

Vol. VIII.--No. 4. APRIL, 1877. Whole No. 50.

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APPLY TO

JAMES H. MANDEVILLE,

Counsellor at Law and in Patent Cases,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE REPUBLIC.

Devoted to the Dissemination of Political Information.

VOL. VIII.

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL, 1877.

No. 4.

PRESIDENT HAYES' NEW POLICY.

The policy of the new Administration is not yet fully developed. Enough, however, has been made known to indicate its general character.

Certain Republicans fear that it is to be an abandonment of the Republican party in the South, and the virtual throwing overboard of all that has been done in the line of reconstruction since the close of the war.

Certain Democrats hope and believe that it means the acceptance of Democracy, the elevation of its old leaders, the abandonment of universal suffrage, and the abnegation of all right on the part of the Federal Government to protect citizenship in the Southern States.

Both Republicans and Democrats holding these views will be disappointed in the new policy. It neither means the desertion of Republicanism nor the acceptance of Democracy. It means the blending together of a large and influential element in both parties, and the breaking down of the color line in the politics of the South. If it fails of success, the fault will be with those who have complained of abuses which have grown out of the color line, and who are now to have an opportunity to correct them by an honest effort on the part of the President to afford a policy that will, if accepted in good faith, secure local self-government, and the ultimate removal of those irritating causes which, since the close of the war, have tended to disturb the peace and retard the prosperity of many of the Southern States.

The policy is on trial, and it should have

the earnest support of every true friend of the Government, irrespective of old party lines. Its complete success calls for no abandonment of the right of suffrage on the part of any class. The humblest citizen is to be protected in his rights, and it is hoped that under its friendly influences this protection, wherever needed, will come promptly and willingly from the States affected. If this should prove to be the case, the military arm of the Federal Government will not be invoked to do what the States ought to do themselves, and the withdrawal of United States troops from Southern localities will follow as a matter of course.

The new policy looks to the elevation of the best men to offices of trust and authority, and if the Republican party in the South cannot produce men to come up to the requirements they will be sought after in the Democratic party. In other words, good men are not to be ignored because they are Democrats, nor bad men preferred because they claim to be Republicans. Republicans are to have the preference, all things being equal, but merit is to be the test, and whoever fills an office must come up to this test.

It has been claimed, and the truth of the claim will be tested by the new policy, that there is a large and influential party in the Southern States who do not countenance the violence and outrages perpetrated upon the colored voters, but are forced to look on with indifference because they have been ignored by the Administration. It has

been set forth, from time to time, that the political crimes committed have been by a lawless class that could be controlled and suppressed by the better element, if that element was invited to advise and co-operate with the General Government.

The appointment of a Democratic Cabinet officer and the general invitation extended to the Southern people by this act means that an honest endeavor is to be made to bring to the front this better element of the South, that has thus far stood with folded arms, unwilling to help in the preservation of order, on the plea that such help was not invited. President Hayes has extended the invitation, and time alone can tell whether the invitation is to be followed by those good results which are earnestly hoped for.

If the new policy has no other effect than to bring the best men of both parties closer together and thus dull the edge of partisanship it will not have been tried in vain. Party spirit, of late years, has become excessively bitter. The natural tendency of its continuation in the same line would be to invite to blows, and this would involve a civil war, the most disastrous of modern times. If the new policy begets more justice and charity than were found in the old one it must lead to the pacification of all sections and to the speedy restoration of public confidence, and, thus, to prosperity.

The new policy also means a healthy reform in the civil service. Perfect independence of political influences is to be infused in the offices of the Government. Merit is to be the door of admission, and merit is to be the basis of promotion. We have claimed, and still claim, that the civil service of the past eight years has been, in point of honesty and efficiency, equal to any in our history. But there is room for improvement, and it lies in the direction indicated by the new policy of President Hayes. Government officials should feel, at all times, that their positions depend upon their merit, and that faithful service to the Government is a surer road to advancement than service to any man or party. If the President succeeds in bringing about this feeling of independence among the Federal officials of the land,

the reform will be hailed as genuine and substantial.

On the whole the outlook is a cheering one, and the new policy promises good results. While we may entertain opinions at variance with some of its features, we cannot deny the honesty of the efforts put forth. The President is in earnest and will do his best to bring about peace and good will without sacrificing any one's rights or betraying a principle. If his policy fails he will be among the first to change it. While he hopes for success, he is not so wedded to a policy as to pursue it after it has proven a failure.

Let American citizens, of both parties, stand by him in his work and render him that support which is necessary for success. If the results do not come at once to justify the promise let all be patient and exercise the charity which encourages well-doing. A fair trial is all that the President asks, and a fair trial is the least that can be accorded his policy.

THE *New York Bulletin* publishes the comparative statistics of the debts of New York city and the United States, the former at the present time and the latter in 1860. The debt of New York city is \$160,000,000. The taxes are \$33,000,000 a year. The population is 1,200,000. The debt, \$133 for every man, woman, and child of population, and the taxation, \$27.50 per capita. In 1860 the debt of the United States was \$65,000,000, or \$95,000,000 less than the present debt of the city of New York. The taxes upon the United States were at that time \$3,000,000 a year, or only \$21,000,000 more than the present taxation of the city of New York.

Is it any wonder that New York feels the pressure of hard times; that her great stores stand empty, and that there is an irresistible call on landlords for a reduction of rents?

OF the thirty-eight States of the Union, twenty-four will be represented in the next House by a Republican majority. Even the great bull-dozed State, New York, will have a majority of its Representatives on the Republican side of the House.

VIEWS ON THE SOLUTION OF THE SOUTHERN PROBLEM.

BY A CORRESPONDENT.

In June, 1875, at the date of the meeting of the Republican nominating convention at Cincinnati, the unfortunate condition for years of Southern affairs, with its fruits—revolts, massacre, and outrage; the unyielding hostility of the property-holding and educated whites of the section to the rule of the colored majority; the unceasing demand of the latter for military assistance from the Government, and the consequent use of the bayonet in organizing and supporting their local Legislatures and governments; the deaf ear with which Congress had nevertheless met all the representations of the President respecting the condition of the South; the refusal of the Republicans to seat some of its colored representatives in the Senate, and its refusal or neglect to adopt the legislation recommended by the President as demanded by an adjustment of Southern affairs—all these and other similar causes had combined, with the excitement throughout the country attendant upon the ruin of business and the scandal of never-ending brawls and outrages, in making reconstruction odious even to the loyal mind. It had been emphatically condemned at the recent elections. The Republican majority in the Senate had been greatly reduced. The heavy Republican majority in the House had been sponged out, and an overwhelming Confederate majority had been returned in its place. The nation was manifestly disgusted—evidently surfeited with the long and apparently endless wrangle, so profitless even to the Southern Unionist, and so injurious to all the material interests of the nation. It had commanded a halt, had ordered the bloody farce to cease, and the Republicans, weakened by the successive loss of State after State, were in danger of permanent overthrow.

Under these circumstances the Republican nominating convention met at Cincinnati. In its platform it adopted as its third plank:

Third. *The permanent pacification of the Southern section of the Union, the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their rights, are duties to which the Republican party is sacredly pledged. The power to provide for the enforcement of the principles embodied in the recent constitutional amendments is vested by those amendments in the Congress of the United States, and we declare it to be the solemn obligation of the legislative and executive departments of the Government to put into immediate and vigorous exercise all their constitutional powers for removing any just causes of discontent on the part of any class, and securing to every American citizen complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of all civil, political, and public rights. To this end we imperatively demand a Congress and Chief Executive whose courage and fidelity to these duties shall not falter until these results are placed beyond dispute or recall.*

Upon this plank it nominated as its candidates for President and Vice President, Hayes and Wheeler. General Hayes, in his letter of acceptance, dated July 8th, 1876, says:

"The resolution of the convention on the subject of the permanent pacification of the country, and the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their constitutional rights, is timely and of great importance. The condition of the Southern States attracts the attention and commands the sympathy of the people of the whole Union in their progressive recovery from the effects of the war. Their first necessity is an intelligent and honest administration of government which will protect all classes of citizens in all their political and private rights. *What the South most needs is peace, and peace depends upon the supremacy of law.*

"There can be no enduring peace if the constitutional rights of any portion of the people are habitually disregarded. *A division of political parties, resting merely upon distinctions of race or upon sectional lines, is always unfortunate and may be disastrous.* The welfare of the South, alike with that of every other part of this country, depends upon the attractions it can offer to labor and immigration, and to capital. But laborers will not go, and capital will not be ventured where the Con-

stitution and laws are set at defiance, and distraction, apprehension, and alarm take the place of peace-loving and law-abiding social life. All parts of the Constitution are sacred, and must be sacredly observed—the parts that are new, no less than the parts that are old. The moral and material prosperity of the Southern States can be most effectively advanced by a hearty and generous recognition of the rights of all by all, a recognition without reserve or exception. With such a recognition fully accorded, it will be practicable to promote, by the influence of all legitimate agencies of the General Government, the effort of the people of these States to obtain for themselves the blessings of honest and capable local government. If elected, I shall consider it not only my duty, but it will be my ardent desire to labor for the attainment of this end. Let me assure my countrymen of the Southern States that, if I shall be charged with the duty of organizing an administration, *it will be one which will regard and cherish their truest interests, the interests of the white and the colored people, both and equally, and which will put forth its best efforts in behalf of a civil policy which will wipe out forever the distinction between the North and South in our common country.*

Mr. Wheeler, in his letter, adds :

“We compelled these [Southern] people to remain in the Union, and now duty and interest demand that we leave no just means untried to make them good, loyal citizens. *How to diminish the friction, how to stimulate the elevation of this portion of our country, are problems addressing themselves to our best and wisest statesmanship.* The foundation for these efforts must be had in satisfying the Southern people that they are to have equal, exact justice accorded to them. Give them to the fullest extent every blessing which the Government confers upon the most favored. Give them no just cause for complaint, and then hold them by every necessary means to an exact, rigid observance of all their duties and obligations under the Constitution and its amendments, to secure to all within their borders manhood and citizenship, with every right thereto belonging.”

In the campaign which followed, in Congress and upon the stump, it was urged by Republican leaders :

“The North looks with hope to the old Whig element in the South, which did not originally advocate secession doctrines or accept the resolutions of '98, to return to its prominence in political affairs as an or-

ganization for the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union, and with a following of all voters who ask their constitutional rights only. I venture further to say that when that old Union-loving element shall declare itself the protector of the rights of all men, white and black, under the amended Constitution, *it will be recognized in its relations to the Federal Government as fully as it ever was before the war ; for that is all Republicanism demands. It is to secure such results and the restoration of an era of good feeling that we earnestly advocate the election of Governor Hayes.*”—Kasson, of Iowa, in *H. R.*, Aug. 14, 1876.

Upon these “sacred pledges” solemnly reiterated in every form, and guaranteeing “the permanent pacification,” the “peace” of the South ; “a recognition without reserve or exception”—“a hearty and generous recognition of the rights of all ;” “the complete protection of all its citizens,” of “every American citizen,” “in the free enjoyment” of “all their political and private rights ;” “the removal of any just causes of discontent on the part of any class ;” the obliteration of the “unfortunate” and possibly “disastrous” “division of political parties resting merely upon sectional lines ;” “by an intelligent and honest administration,” by “the influence of all the legitimate agencies of the General Government” “to promote” “the efforts of the people of those States to obtain for themselves the blessings of honest and capable local government.”

Upon these pledges Hayes and Wheeler carried the country. Hence, the efforts in the South to perpetuate, by military force, the local so-called “carpet-bag” governments, were condemned at the late Presidential election by the universal American voice—by the Republicans as by the Democracy. The judgment of all parties in the contest was : that in all the grand purposes or ends of government reconstruction by the military power is a failure. And is not history full of similar failures? Have similar agencies anywhere ever succeeded? After centuries of carnage, crime, and blood, in Ireland, exhausting every expedient of the most frightful military tyranny, the only fruit of which was one unbroken series of rebellions against the im-

perial authority, England was compelled to yield to Irishmen the rights of Englishmen. But it robbed them of their home government. It substituted for its military, in support of the imperial authority, an armed constabulary, drilled and disciplined as cavalry and infantry. Hence, to-day, as seventy years ago, Irishmen still clamor an-l war for local independence—for home rule—for “Ireland for Irishmen,” and to-day, as a hundred years ago, the Pole is ripe for rebellion. After centuries of military violence by the Turk, in sanguinary efforts to maintain over his provinces alien governments, the Selave, to-day, for the hundredth time, is in arms for independence—for local home rule! All mankind, German, Selave and Celt, instinctively rebel against all such agencies—against alien governments supported by the bayonet; and rebellion, bloody resistance, is their only fruit, even where maintained in the name of the majority for the purposes of freedom! Can we hope for better success in the South?—for acquiescence in a rule, in local governments, which in themselves are inimical to the will of the dominant classes, and which utterly fail, even with the support of the army, to maintain peace, to enforce justice, to protect the citizen, colored or white, in his liberties or life, or to secure him in the unmolested possession of his property? The colored man, the Southern Unionist, under them, is a victim of bloody persecution. Suffrage, which should have been his protection, the fortress of his independence and power, has, by its management, by its enforcement in blood by the military, been made his curse—the justification and cause of his massacre and murder, and positively threatens him with extermination.

Shall that continue forever, to the great injury of all the interests of the country—to the great scandal of the nation? Does justice demand such sacrifices? Does liberty or peace? The voice of the Republic, the judgment of all parties emphatically pronounced at the ballot-box, has decided that they do not—that the injurious and scandalous brawl shall cease.

What, then, is the remedy? What the statesman's remedy? *How to untangle this*

frightful melange of blood and fraud—to command the peace—without relinquishing or jeopardizing the liberties and rights guaranteed the Southern Unionist by the organic law? Is it not obvious? So long as the color line in the South shall be preserved, so long as the “unfortunate” and “disastrous” “division of political parties upon sectional lines” shall continue, just so long will the colored man be a “nigger”—a pariah—hated, hunted, and murdered. With the division of his own and the white vote a new era will open out to him—an era of fraternity and peace. With a new division of parties obliterating the color line, all parties will have the highest motives to secure him in the unmolested exercise of the franchise—in obtaining at the polls the largest number of colored votes, and the inducements to secure his vote will establish him, permanently and in peace, in all the enjoyments of life, liberty, and property.

To accomplish that is one of the grand purposes of the administration—to secure to the Southern Unionist the rights guaranteed “every American citizen” by the Constitution and the laws, while removing from the States the odium of military rule; and, in its righteous efforts, it will be sustained and applauded by the patriotic of all parties!

DEWINTON.

[While the REPUBLIC will always afford to correspondents an opportunity for a free expression of opinion on all national subjects, it must not be supposed that their views are always indorsed by the editors of the Magazine. While the necessity for a military police in the South must always be regretted, it is not clear that a better course could have been adopted in the past. Its withdrawal or retention now will depend wholly upon the future deportment of the people in the localities where its presence in the past has been deemed necessary for the preservation of peace, property, and life.—ED. REPUBLIC.]

No government ever saved a dollar by repudiation, which involves always the loss of credit.

WILLIAM MAXWELL EVARTS.

Those who listened to Mr. Evarts, in his argument before the Arbitration Commission in the Louisiana case, were of the opinion that he completely cleared the case of the fog and mist in which the opposing counsel had invested it. By this great effort he has again placed himself prominently before the people.

Mr. Evarts' father was a native of Vermont. He was a man of high character; engaged in religious and educational enterprises. Like his son he was a graduate of Yale College. He died in Charleston, S. C., in 1831, at the early age of fifty.

William Maxwell Evarts was born in Boston, February 6th, 1818, and is now 59 years of age. He graduated from Yale in 1837, when only 19 years old. He at once devoted himself assiduously to the profession of law. He attained considerable eminence as a lawyer before he was known in politics. Our first personal knowledge of him in the latter sphere was as one of the chief participants in the famous "Castle Garden meeting," in 1850. That meeting was composed of the most conservative and respectable citizens of New York, and was designed to sustain the "Compromise" administration of Mr. Fillmore and to resist the spread of what was then called *Sewardism*. The city of New York was the head of this influence, and the leading men of that metropolis, Whigs and Democrats, were swept into the current. It is not strange that Mr. Evarts was one of them. A few years afterward a Virginian named Lemmon, traveling from Virginia to Texas with eight slaves, sailed from Norfolk to New York, intending there to tranship his family and property to Texas. His slaves were, on their arrival in New York, restored to freedom by the laws of the State. The indignation of the slaveholders throughout the country was thoroughly aroused. An expensive and protracted litigation ensued. The State of Virginia became the plaintiff and the State of New York the defendant. The two most eminent members of the New York bar were employed as counsel—Charles

O'Connor for Virginia and William M. Evarts for New York; the former, as always, the advocate of slavery, and the latter the champion of freedom. Probably a more able and elaborate argument in behalf of the rights of slavery, under the Constitution, was never made than Mr. O'Connor's in this case. It was without compromise or equivocation, entirely divested of any sentiment of humanity. Mr. Evarts, however, completely overthrew the ingenious fabric of his antagonist and vindicated the Constitution and the cause of human nature. For two days Mr. Evarts addressed the Court of Appeals of the State of New York; a court composed of some of the ablest jurists of that great State. Mr. O'Connor occupied about the same time in his argument. Mr. Evarts carried the Court with him.

The judges who decided in favor of freedom were Hiram Denio, William B. Wright, Henry Welles, William J. Bacon, and Henry E. Davies. Those who dissented were Samuel L. Selden, Thomas W. Clerke, and George F. Comstock. Of the former, Mr. Denio was a Democrat, but a man of commanding intellect and a jurist of great integrity and ability. The dissentients were two Democrats and one "American," (Judge Comstock.) The importance of this decision is manifest when it is remembered that the slave power was then seeking to establish the principle that the Constitution made slavery lawful throughout the United States; as well in the so-called "Free States" as in the "Slave States" and Territories. It was intended that the Supreme Court of the United States (to which tribunal this case was appealed) should decide in favor of that interpretation of the Constitution as it had done in the "Dred Scott" decision.

Both counsel in this great trial displayed a deep study of the subject, and showed evidences of great research made in all the available sources of knowledge, ancient and modern. The court having decided the case in favor of New York and of freedom, Mr. Evarts became one of the cham-

pions of Republican principles. His argument produced a profound impression among jurists, statesmen, and thoughtful people. Mr. O'Connor, the recognized head of the bar, was vanquished.

The war of rebellion soon followed, and the public interest in discussions of slavery was drowned. The irrepressible conflict was transferred from the forum to the field. Mr. Evarts, now regarded as a leader in the Republican party, was extensively looked upon as a candidate for the United States Senate. In the election of Senator in 1861, he divided the votes of the caucus with Horace Greeley. After a protracted and unsuccessful ballot, Ira Harris was taken up as a compromise candidate, nominated by the caucus, and elected by the Legislature. Two years later Mr. Evarts was again widely spoken of for the same office. E. D. Morgan, however, was chosen.

In 1863 Mr. Seward sent Mr. Evarts to England as counsel for the United States in the matters of difference between the two countries.

Mr. Adams thus announced the arrival of Mr. Evarts in London :

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

LONDON, May 8, 1863.

SIR : Since the departure of the steamer of last week I have had the pleasure of receiving Mr. Evarts at the legation. I have placed him at once into communication with all the parties hitherto engaged on this side of the water in the preparation of evidence or in giving advice in the matter of vessels fitting out here for the use of the rebels.

In the case of the *Alexandra*, I am informed, though not from any official source, that her Majesty's Government have concluded to proceed in the first instance against the ship, and not the persons. The case has been removed to the Court of Exchequer, at Westminster, and is to be tried by a special jury at some period not yet fixed. In a brief conversation I had last evening with the Solicitor General on the subject, I found him far from sanguine of success in the undertaking. I presume he will not act. The Attorney General may. The enlistment law never was a popular act here. And there are so many strong interests combined to annul its provisions that we shall have to esteem ourselves very fortunate if we can obtain a jury fully disposed to do us justice.

The purchase of steamers for account of

the rebels continues to an extraordinary extent. I have reason to believe that they still contemplate a possibility of some concerted operations of an aggressive character to break the blockade, and possibly to recover their foothold at New Orleans or at the mouth of the Chesapeake. But the great effort is unquestionably to forward supplies of provisions and clothing.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, &c.

Mr. Evarts remained industriously engaged in behalf of his Government until July, when, for reasons given in the following letter from Mr. Adams, he returned to Washington :

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

LONDON, July 3, 1863.

SIR : Mr. Evarts has shown to me your note to him, recommending a longer stay in this country if I should deem it expedient. At the same time he expressed a desire to go home and attend to his affairs, which require his presence, if it should appear that he was not absolutely needed here. He stated very truly that after the close of this month little remains to be done in London. All people of influence leave it for the summer and autumn. The courts are adjourned over, so that, in point of fact, were he to stay, he would have no occupation. The argument against the *Alexandra* is adjourned over until November. In view of these considerations, I suggested the possibility of his going home for the season, and making his arrangements to come here again in time for the assignment of the *Alexandra* case. This, he said, had also occurred to himself.

I am very happy to have the pleasure of Mr. Evarts' society, as well as the relief which he has furnished me from the direction of the legal operations against the outfits of vessels in this kingdom. But these are now so much simplified that I cannot see any occasion for detaining him here at the expense of the Government and to his own inconvenience merely on that account.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, &c.

Mr. Evarts was one of the counsel for President Johnson in the famous impeachment trial. His argument in this case may justly take rank with the greatest speeches made on the trial of Warren Hastings. As

Attorney General of the United States Mr. Evarts fully sustained the high position he had attained as a lawyer. It is unnecessary here to speak of his great reputation in his profession. His eulogiums on Seward, Webster, and Chase are among the finest specimens of American oratory. His services to his Government and to the country, in bringing to a successful issue

the great arbitration by which over fifteen millions of dollars were secured as damages resulting from the depredations of British vessels during the rebellion, can hardly be over-estimated. Mr. Evarts having been appointed Secretary of State by President Hayes, the whole country recognizes his eminent fitness to be the *Premier* of the new Administration.

THE WHIGS OF ALABAMA.

The Montgomery *State Journal* has a judicious and timely article in reference to the severance of the Whig element in Alabama with the Democracy. It says that "sensible men in Alabama now admit that had the generous and broad statesmanlike policy of the Whig party prevailed in the councils of the nation, there would have been no secession nor civil war among the States of the Union. That policy which was so ably and so eloquently maintained by Clay and Webster and their cotemporaries, embraced all the means and ends of peace and good will among the people of the whole country. There was nothing narrow or sectional in that policy, as contradistinguished from the Democratic policy of hate and sectionalism."

The *Journal* further calls attention to the well-known and important fact in political history that only a few years since in the South "the Whig party constituted the wealth, intelligence, and statesmanship of the people, just as the Republican party, at the present day, constitutes the wealth, intelligence, and moral worth of the North, East, and West. Every old Whig citizen of Alabama knows that the so-called Democratic party here was composed of all the commoner elements of citizenship; that it constantly aggressed upon the peace and welfare of the State by its unscrupulous methods of carrying elections, and of defrauding Whig citizens of their just rights. The secession convention of 1861, which deprived several Whig-Union delegates of the seats to which they had been elected, was the last desperate assault of the Democratic-Secession leaders upon the Whig-Union sentiment of the State,

which was struggling to avert war and ruin."

It is a fact also that the Whig party in the South was never argued down; it was simply bullied down by Democracy on the single ground that the latter was the better pro-slavery party, and that the Whigs were not to be trusted on this paramount question. Thus the national Whigs were literally yelled and hooted down by a Democratic mob. The result was mortifying and humiliating to the Whigs. The *Journal* adds that ever "since 1861, the Whigs of Alabama have been hewers of wood and drawers of water for the Democratic party; they fought its battles during the war, and since the war; they have furnished it all the brains and statesmanship it has possessed since the war, and but for the abject submission to which the Democratic leaders drove the Whig citizens of the State, the government of Alabama would to-day be prosperous and great under the benign influences of Whig administrations."

Slavery is dead; and why should the political slave overseer continue to crack his whip about the ears of Southern Whigs, who are firm believers in the doctrines of national currency, national improvements, and home development, held by President Hayes?

FORTUNE is for those who by diligence, honesty, and frugality place themselves in a position to grasp hold of fortune when it appears in view. The best evidence of frugality is the five hundred dollars or more standing in your name at the savings bank. The best evidence of honesty is both diligence and frugality.

PROGRESS OF THE U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF PROF. F. V. HAYDEN, UNITED STATES GEOLOGIST.

In 1867, when Nebraska was admitted as a State, Congress set apart the unexpended balance of the appropriation for legislative expenses of the Territory for a geological survey of the new State. This sum amounted to \$5,000, and its expenditure marked the beginning of the geological survey. In 1868, \$5,000 more were appropriated, and the work was carried westward into Wyoming Territory. The reports for 1867 and 1868 were made to the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

The Report for 1867 consists of a letter of 64 pages to the Commissioner, in which the geology of the following counties of Nebraska is detailed, viz: Lancaster, Cass, Otoe, Nemaha, Richardson, Pawnee, Gage, Jefferson, and Johnson. The geology of Nebraska north of the Platte river is treated of, and space is devoted to the Salt Basins of Lancaster county, and to the forest and fruit trees of the State. The Cretaceous and Tertiary formations are also described in detail.

The Report for 1868 contains three letters addressed to the Commissioner. The first is devoted to the geography of the Missouri valley, and the other three are reports of geological explorations in Wyoming Territory. The entire report consists of 36 pages.

In 1869 the survey received its present form, and was placed under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, and an increased appropriation was made for a reconnaissance along the eastern edge of the Rocky mountains from Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, to Santa Fé, New Mexico. Reports were made on the geology and mining and agricultural resources of the country passed over. The Report has 158 pages.

In 1870 the appropriation was again increased, and the area explored comprised a belt of country in Wyoming Territory along the line of the Union Pacific railroad. The report for the year is made up of papers on the geology, natural history, meteorology, agricultural, and material re-

sources of the Territory, besides special reports on its fossil plants, fish, and reptiles. It contains 511 pages and 20 wood-cut illustrations.

In 1871 a portion of the region at the sources of the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers was explored. The party organized at Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, and proceeded by rail to Ogden, Utah. Thence, a wagon train was taken to Boteler's Ranch, on the Yellowstone river, 35 miles from Fort Ellis. A belt of country along the line of travel was explored. From Boteler's Ranch a trip with a pack train of six weeks' duration was made to Yellowstone lake, and the geysers and hot springs of the Fire Hole or Upper Madison river. The results of that trip have become known throughout the civilized world. Descriptions of the wonders of that region have been published in American and English journals, and translated into several foreign languages. Such was the interest excited among our people by the results of the survey, that during the subsequent winter a portion of the region explored was set apart by Congress as a "National Park" for the benefit and enjoyment of the people.

The Report for 1871 contains 538 pages, and is abundantly illustrated, with 2 plates, 5 maps, and 64 figures, many of them reproduced from photographs. The general divisions of the report are geology, agricultural resources, palæontology, zoology and botany, and meteorology.

In 1872 the corps for field-work was divided into two parties, each provided with a geologist, topographer, meteorologist, naturalists, assistants, collectors, and laborers. One division started from Fort Ellis, in Montana Territory, and explored the headwaters of the Yellowstone, Gallatin, and Madison rivers, in more detail than during the previous year. The second division visited the Snake river or Lewis' Fork of the Columbia, in Idaho and Wyoming Territories, a region which before was

only partially known. The Teton mountains, a prominent range, were discovered to be thirty miles out of place on all pre-existing maps of the region. From the work of 1872 two geological maps were prepared, which, although somewhat imperfect from the fact that the whole area could not be visited, are a great advance on the previous maps of the country then explored. The report for 1872 has 844 octavo pages, and contains papers on geology, mineralogy, and physical geography, and special reports on geology and paleontology, zoology and botany, astronomy and hypsometry. It is illustrated with maps, sections, diagrams, and plates numbering nearly ninety in all.

From the experience of previous years, it was found that the topographical maps of the West were not accurate enough for the delineation of the geology, so in 1872 the method of work was made more systematic. Previously the work had been somewhat disconnected, being confined mainly to routes of travel.

In 1872, when it was expected that the field of labor would, during the following year, be transferred to Colorado, a plan was devised by which geological work could be carried on in connection with the topographical, and the entire country covered. Next to entering the field with a finished topographical map of the region to be examined—a thing as yet impossible in the West—the union of topography and geology, in one and the same party, best furnishes the data for the realization of the full value of the otherwise more or less disconnected observations of the geologist, and equal benefits accrue to the topographer, for mannerism and inexpressive effects are inevitable results when a topographer sees but the surface of a country, and does not understand its internal structure. Association of topographer and geologist thus leads to benefits to each, and is certainly a great advantage to the system of field-work now followed by the survey. The work in Colorado began in 1873, with the eastern front of the Rocky mountains, and has been steadily carried westward, being completed in 1876. In addition to the regu-

lar parties combining topographer and geologist, a meander topographical party has followed, locating more accurately the roads and streams of the districts surveyed by the regular field parties.

In the latter the geologist makes detailed and special studies and sections along the lines of travel, or on special trips for the purpose, and the detail thus acquired he generalizes from the higher topographical stations, whence he obtains extensive views, and can trace the foundations across the country. The directions and locations furnished by the topographer enable him to secure the data from which he can readily color a general geological map on his report from the field.

The report for 1873 contains 718 octavo pages, with over a hundred illustrations, including maps and sections, and the report for 1874, 515 pages, with 88 illustrations, maps, plates, &c., devoted to the geology, paleontology, natural history and geography of Colorado. The reports for 1875 and 1876 are in preparation. The following is a sketch of the topographical progress of the survey:

In 1871, Dr. Hayden finding that the existing maps of the country in which he was working were not sufficiently accurate or detailed for the representation of the geology, decided to carry on geographical work in connection with the geological work. The system of topographical work pursued that year was rather crude, being the time-honored one still in use in reconnoissances by the army, *i. e.*, the survey of the immediate line of march, with the country in sight from it, controlled by courses and distances, the former of which are measured by compass, the latter by odometer, while the whole is checked in latitude by the sextant. That year a survey was made of the principal routes from Ogden, Utah, to the settlements in Montana and a portion of the Yellowstone National Park. The Yellowstone river, from the lake to the Crow Agency, parts of the Gallatin, Madison, and Jefferson rivers were surveyed in much detail. The work has the character of being correct in detail, but not correct as a whole, owing to the

want of an accurate system for controlling it.

In 1872 two well-equipped parties were put in the field, each fitted with topographers. This year the system of control was improved by the addition of a running system of triangulation, which, in conjunction with the observations for latitude, were used in correcting the work. The work done in the Snake river division was, topographically, of a high degree of excellence, and needed only a more accurate system of control to make it rank as high as any work yet done in the West.

The country surveyed this year included the heads of the Snake river, nearly all of the Yellowstone Park, with the county drained by the upper Yellowstone, the Madison, and the Gallatin rivers.

The area surveyed in these two years was about 18,000 square miles, including portions of Wyoming, Idaho, and Montana.

In 1873, when the field of work was changed to Colorado, a new departure was made in geographical work. Systematic work, covering uniformly the whole country, controlled by an accurate, complete system of triangulation, took the place of route reconnaissances. At the commencement of the work in 1873 a base line was carefully measured near Denver, and a system of triangulation was carefully expanded by well-conditioned, closed triangles, and extended over about 12,000 square miles.

The system was located, by connection with stations, at Denver, Colorado Springs, and Trinidad, whose latitude and longitude were determined by the United States Coast Survey with their proverbial accuracy.

In 1874 a second base was measured in San Luis valley; an equally good expansion was made, and connection was established with work founded on the first base. The area covered by closed triangles this year was about 10,000 square miles.

In 1875 work was resumed and the area extended about 10,000 square miles, and in 1876 it was further extended, so as to cover all of Colorado west of the 105th meridian, besides small portions of New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah, in all about

70,000 square miles. In the mountainous region, which includes about one-half of this area, natural stations could be selected which would answer all the requirements. These triangles are all well-conditioned, and the points are sharp and well defined, except in one or two instances. The sides of the triangles (aside from the expansion) range from fifteen to seventy miles, while most of them are from twenty-five to forty miles in length. In the plateau country, farther west, points are scarce, but the few that exist are admirably grouped for making well-conditioned, large triangles. Here the sides range from forty to ninety miles, being much larger than in the mountains.

The angles have been measured with theodolites of eight-inch circles, reading to ten seconds of arc. Generally, six readings on each point have been made on different parts of the circle. The mean error of closure of the triangles measured in 1873 is $10'' \cdot 3$.

When the work founded on the San Luis base was joined to that from the Denver base, the discrepancy was found to be less than one foot per mile. The area covered by the primary triangulation includes only that inclosed by closed triangles, and has no reference to the open triangles which extend to a long distance north, west, and south, and which require only the measurement of the third angle to extend this area immensely.

The secondary triangulation has been carried on by the topographers, coincidently with the topographical work. The angles were measured with a theodolite having a four-inch horizontal circle, reading to minutes. The mean error of closure is about two minutes.

In the mountainous portion of the State a connected system was kept up, by which stations were located at a mean interval of about seven miles. In the plateau country a connected system became impossible, and while it was carried out as far as practicable, locations by three points have perforce been used to some extent.

The topographical work has been done from commanding points, mainly from the stations in the secondary triangulation. It

is thorough and uniformly good everywhere. The sketches, map, and perspective have been made by eye and hand.

The plane table was tried, but its advantages were found to be more than counterbalanced by its want of portability and by the additional time requisite for its employment.

All points susceptible of location, as junctions of streams, mountain peaks, plateau points and corners, buttes, &c., have been fixed in position by the intersection of sight-lines. In this manner several thousands of points have been located in Colorado. All important streams have been meandered. Heights have been measured by the cistern barometer, one or more of which have been sent with each party; by the aneroid, which has been trusted only for sub-important work, and by the vertical circle of the theodolite, which reads to minutes.

The system which was used for the determination of heights in the high mountain region was carefully planned, and has, undoubtedly, given by far the best results yet attained in this class of work.

The base barometric stations were so distributed, horizontally and in height, that any hypsometric work could be referred to a base in no case more than fifty miles off, or differing more than 2,000 feet in height. All the high mountain peaks were connected by careful systems of vertical angles, by which their relative heights were accurately determined. All barometric readings taken on them were reduced to a common point and then referred to the observations taken on the summit of Mount Lincoln or Pike's Peak as a base. As the difference in height between these and the peaks, whose heights were to be determined, is very slight, in few cases exceeding 500 feet, the main source of error in barometric work was avoided.

In the history of the survey as just sketched there are three periods:

The first comprehends the years 1867 and 1868. In these years the work consisted in the collection of geological facts, and specimens to illustrate those facts.

The second period extends from 1869 to

1872 inclusive. In these years not only was the geology of the country investigated, but also its material resources and its natural history. It was found, also, that to correctly delineate the geological features, topographical work would have to be introduced.

In the third period, extending from 1873 to the present, inclusive, the whole corps was thoroughly organized. The important relations of topography and geology were recognized, and the work so arranged that each received its proper share of attention. At the same time the physical geography, the natural history, and industrial capabilities of the country are not neglected.

MAPS ISSUED OR IN PROCESS OF COMPLETION.

In 1871 there was issued a general map in hachures, on a scale of ten miles to one inch, of portions of Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming. It was based on the topographical work of that year, but included in addition compilations from the best sources. Maps of Yellowstone lake and the Geyser basins, on a large scale, were also made.

In 1872, besides several maps of special areas, on large scales, there were issued a map of the country about the head-waters of Snake river, in Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana, on a scale of five miles to one inch, in brush-work, and one of the country drained by the Madison, Gallatin, and Upper Yellowstone rivers, on a scale of four miles to one inch, in sketchy contours of approximately 100 feet. Both these maps have also been colored and issued as geological maps.

During the progress of the survey of Colorado several preliminary maps, on small scales, have been published in the reports. Of these it is necessary to specify but a few.

In the report of the field-work of 1873, there is a drainage map of the area surveyed—18,000 square miles—on a scale of eight miles to one inch.

The report for 1874 contains a preliminary map in hachures, on a scale of ten miles to one inch, of all the work done in the State up to that time; a map of the Elk mountains, topographical and geologi-

cal, on a scale of two miles to one inch; and a preliminary map of the eastern front of the Rocky mountains, on a scale of four miles to one inch.

Owing to the need of the settlers a drainage map of the San Juan country, on a scale of four miles to the inch, was also issued, and afterward incorporated in the report. Besides these there are many small geological maps of special areas.

The atlas of Colorado, now nearly ready, will contain:

First. Title page, legend sheet and map of the Primary Triangulation.

Second. A general drainage map of the State, on a scale of twelve miles to one inch.

Third. An economic map, colored to represent areas of arable, pasture, timberland, &c.

Fourth. The final map of the State, (including small parts of New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah,) in six sheets, on a scale of four miles to one inch, in contours 200 feet apart in vertical distance. The area embraced in these maps is about 70,000 square miles.

Fifth. The final geological map of Colorado, in six sheets.

Sixth. A general geologic map of the State on a scale of twelve miles to an inch.

Seventh. Two sheets containing the general sections across the State, illustrating the geological map.

Eighth. Two sheets of panoramic views.

When finished, Colorado will have a better map than any other State in the Union, and the work will be of such a character that it will never need to be done again. Colorado will never support so dense a population that a more detailed survey will be required. Accurately located points on which the local surveyors can base their work are abundant in all parts of the State. The work of the geological survey should always precede that of the land survey, as the former indicates what portions of the country are suited for settlement and should be sectionized.

PUBLICATIONS.

The publications of the survey are divided into four classes:

First. The annual reports, which give the general and geological description of the region surveyed each year, together with special reports on its palæontology, natural history, &c., and catalogues of the specimens. These reports are profusely illustrated with maps, sections, &c., and are popular as well as scientific, giving information on all points in regard to the country explored.

Second. Bulletins have issued from time to time as valuable material accumulates, or whenever it becomes necessary that facts should be placed rapidly before the public. Archæology is given a place in these bulletins as well as special branches of natural history and geology. The bulletins of a year make a separate volume.

Third. Miscellaneous publications are edited, designed to give information on various subjects of interest connected with the West. They comprise lists of elevation, meteorology, botany, and catalogues.

Fourth. This class comprehends the more technical results of the work of the survey. Monographs upon palæontology and zoology are issued in quarto form. Up to the present time six of these volumes have been issued.

In order that every branch of scientific study and investigation may have proper attention, Prof. Hayden attached to each division of the geological survey under his charge a competent mineralogist, as he deemed mines and mining features of the highest scientific and economic importance.

During the prosecution of the work of the survey attention has always been paid to the development of the natural resources of the country traversed. Mineral and agricultural wealth has been the subject of especial study, furnishing, as it does, an indication of the future prospects—commercially and financially—of the territory that at the time may be explored. With a view to increase the scientific knowledge with reference to horizontal and vertical distribution of minerals, all occurrences have been carefully noted and summarized in published catalogues. Since 1873, Colorado, one of the richest mining States of the United States, has been the subject of

exploration. In accordance with the predominating industrial features of the country, particular attention was given to the investigation of its mineral riches. The mines of all the principal mining districts were examined by experts, and reports thereupon were published. Although the character of these reports was necessarily such that no direct benefit could therefrom accrue to any individual mine, it is certain that the discussion of such districts has furnished general data, the correctness and impartiality of which will go far toward assuring mine-owners and workmen of eventual success and remuneration in the work they have undertaken. It has been a prominent feature of this survey to explore (immediately after discovery) any new district that may have been announced, and to give, as speedily as possible, to the public the benefit of such explorations. Thus, the first authentic reports relative to the famous San Juan mines are to be found in the publications of the survey. Owing to the organization of the parties in the field, examinations of such nature can readily be made, without the loss of too much time, and at the same time with the co-operation of civil engineers, which may at times be desired by the geologist or mining expert. In consequence of this arrangement, it is possible for each party to obtain, in a by far shorter period of time than would otherwise be required, information that ranks high with regard to accuracy and completeness.

In connection partly with the examination of mines, special attention was given to the occurrence of minerals at various localities throughout the State. The result derived has been embodied in a catalogue of Colorado minerals. As was expected, it has been gratifying, and the publications of the survey are thus able to present a list of minerals from Colorado, exceeding in number 200 species. Attention has been directed more particularly—for obvious reasons—to those that there rank as “ores,” and their horizontal distribution affords important information as to the character and location of the mining districts. At the same time their chemical constitution furnishes a hint as to the relative value of the mines in

which they occur as ores. Apart from this more practical consideration, the data collected are an addition to mineralogical science. Comparatively but little is known thus far regarding the distribution of minerals throughout the earth, and every additional catalogue, if conscientiously prepared, giving sufficient details, is a contribution to science—a contribution which from its character may, when the collection of facts is complete enough, lead to important and valuable generalizations.

Every attentive reader must have noticed that there is, and has been of late years, considerable difference of opinion among geologists and paleontologists, each eminent in his own department, as to the true geological age of several of the formations hitherto studied in the Western Territories. This difference of opinion does not arise from any failure of each to understand his own facts correctly, but because American scientists have heretofore been content to use a foreign standard, believing that it was inflexibly applicable to the whole world. Accumulated experience has shown that the various evolutionary tides of organic life have not advanced at the same *rate* in all parts of the world. Thus, while we find that a certain grade of vertebrates, invertebrates and plants are associated together in the strata of, and collectively characterize, a certain geological period in Europe, in America we find that the same grade of plant-life was evidently reached much earlier, and the same grade of vertebrate-life was continued much later, &c. In short, using the European standard, we find in America an actual mingling in the same strata of Cretaceous and Tertiary types of organic remains. From the fact that all fossiliferous strata are sedimentary accumulations in seas or other bodies of water, the remains of invertebrate animals are far more abundant than any other, because they lived in and upon the sediment while it was accumulating; while the remains of land animals and plants could have reached the places of their entombment only from the shores. Thus, invertebrate fossils have always been regarded as more reliable and valuable than any other in determining the geological age of the

strata containing them. Indeed, they have generally been regarded as they often are, the only available evidence, and entirely sufficient. It was with this generally accepted invertebrate standard in mind, that all the early explorers of the geology of the Western Territories referred the various groups of strata they found to the different geological periods, and the differences of opinion have arisen through subsequent investigations of the fossil plants and vertebrates of the same groups. The result of all this is not confusion but beautiful harmony. It shows that we have in Western North America an unbroken series of strata, ranging from early and unmistakable cretaceous to late and equally unmistakable tertiary. There are consequently several groups of strata, transitional in their character, that different specialists, viewing their fossil contents from different standpoints, are disposed to place a little higher or lower in the geological scale, as the case may be. This is a perfectly natural condition of things, for where the geological series is complete, no man can say where one formation ends and another begins.

In 1870 a photographer was attached to the survey, and the results arising therefrom have fully proven the wisdom of thus adding a most useful art to the organization. An unthinking public might imagine that the employment of photography in connection with the work of the survey is more ornamental than useful, and that the sole business of the photographer is to secure in the field a number of pictures merely to please the eye and not for practical and scientific use. This idea is so at variance with those believed to be popularly entertained as to practical economy that it seems worth while to enumerate some of the many useful applications photography may be put to. Although in its infancy, it has been so successfully applied to many branches of Government work that it is now considered a necessity of any well-organized expedition, or in any office where there is any considerable amount of illustrating or designing, notably so with the English and Continental Governments, where large

schools of instruction are supported for the sole purpose of turning out skilled employees.

In our own country photography was first used to any extent by the Government during the war in securing series of illustrations for the Surgeon General and Engineer bureaus, and since then for the reproduction of the drawings of the Supervising Architect and other work of like nature for the United States Treasurer's office. This establishment is the nearest approach to those maintained at Woolwich, Berlin, Paris, and Vienna, but is insignificant in comparison with them.

After the close of the war the previous good services of photography in the field recommended it to the exploring and surveying expeditions, and it was extensively employed by them. Its use was popularized, however, by the geological survey, under Dr. F. V. Hayden, who attached a photographic corps to the expedition of 1870, and has continued its use ever since. Besides the constant and important use made of these illustrations in the preparation of the geological and topographical reports, copies of them are now used by professors in all the principal colleges of the land to illustrate their geological teachings.

The photographic work has been under the direction of Mr. W. H. Jackson, an experienced landscape photographer, who has made an average of 400 negatives each year, ranging in size from the stereoscopic up to plates 20 by 24 inches square. The first year the work lay entirely within Wyoming and Utah Territories. In 1871 and 1872 the expeditions to the Yellowstone region afforded opportunities that were not lost, and the splendid series of photographs then secured have retained their popularity to this day. In 1873, 1874, and 1875 the work was transferred to Colorado, and the operations of the first season were confined to the mountain ranges bordering the Middle and South parks and the Elk mountains beyond. It was on the trip of 1873 that Mr. Jackson made one of his greatest successes, in securing a fine view of the Mountain of the Holy Cross. In 1874 the views covered a much greater range

of subjects, taking in the parks, the San Juan mountains, and the remarkable ancient ruins south of the La Plata mountains. These ruins were first brought to the notice of the world through the photographs made of them by Mr. Jackson. The interesting results secured the previous year justified the sending of Mr. Jackson to the same region again in 1875, but extending his journey down the hitherto unexplored San Juan to the mouth of the De Chelly, and then to the Moquis Pueblos in Arizona. Many interesting ruins were discovered, which were fully described and illustrated in the bulletin, and also the annual report for that year. Returning from Moqui *via* the De Chelly, the plateau country between the Sierra Abajo and La Plata was found to contain many interesting ruins, and was thoroughly photographed. An interesting feature in connection with this season's work was the success attending the production of a series of 24 by 20 negatives of the most prominent points in the San Juan mountains, the very first plate of this size ever made among the Rocky mountains.

From the two thousand or more negatives made during these preceding six years we must ascertain what return they have made for the time and money expended upon their production—and entirely aside, too, from their æsthetic qualities, and the pleasure which lovers of the beautiful and picturesque may derive from them. They have done very much in the first place to secure truthfulness in the representation of mountain and other scenery. Twenty years ago hardly more than caricatures existed, as a general rule, of the leading features of overland exploration. Mountains were represented with angles of sixty degrees inclination, covered with great glaciers, and modeled upon the type of any other than the Rocky mountains; the angular lines of a sandstone mesa represented with all the peculiarities of volcanic upheaval or of massive granite, or an ancient ruin with clean cut, perfectly squared and jointed masonry, that would be creditable in modern times. The truthful representations of photography render such careless work so apparent that it would not be tolerated at the present day.

One of their most evident practical uses is in securing faithful views of the many unique and remarkable features of newly-explored territory that are subsequently to be reproduced by engraving in the reports. Especially to be noted in this line are the views of the remarkable Hot Spring deposits of the Yellowstone National Park, where the exceedingly intricate and delicate tracery of the incrustations, that would defy the most expert pencil, are readily secured in all their varied forms. So it is also with the great cañons, grand waterfalls, impressive mountain masses, the craters of old volcanoes, and beds of ancient lakes, the faulting and folding of the strata, and many other features, of which the geologist finds it necessary to have accurate representations for the illustration of his subjects. To the topographer, also, it is of great assistance in enabling him to correctly represent the surface of the country upon his map, panoramic views for that purpose being made from the summits of the highest peaks.

In ethnography it gives us faithful portraits of the varied families of our great Indian population, representing with unquestioned accuracy the peculiar types of each; their manners of living, dressing, occupations, and mythical inscriptions. In archaeology how important it is that the uncompromising lens portrays the at present almost inaccessible ancient ruins of the Southwestern Territories! These photographs can be sent all over the world, and practically answer the purpose of a personal inspection. The photographs of the ancient ruins have been of great assistance in the construction of the models of the remarkable cliff-houses that have been prepared by some of the members of the "survey." In the office the uses of photography are manifold: copying the maps of the topographers to a given scale for the engraver or photo-lithographer, and also rare documents or pictures, the production of views for the stereopticon for lectures, and for enlarged transparent photographs on glass from small originals, whereby the minutest feature of rock structure, the varied details of an old ruin, or the grand and imposing mountain mass,

are brought so vividly before the eye that they can be studied to much better advantage than in nature, the mind being in rest, and far from the perplexities of the surroundings.

The total number of negatives in the possession of the survey now number nearly four thousand. Of these, upward of twelve hundred are of Indians photographed from life, representing the most prominent individuals from seventy-four different tribes. The great Sioux family is in this manner well represented, and among them are Red Cloud, Spotted Tail, and Sitting Bull; the Apaches, Comanches, Cheyennes, Utes, Navajos, &c., are also well represented by excellent negatives, showing not only their *personnel*, but many of their customs.

The occasion of the display at the International Exhibition at Philadelphia led to a desire to represent as forcibly as possible some of the recent discoveries of the survey of remarkable ancient ruins in Southwestern Colorado, and the success of Mr. Holmes with the Elk mountain models suggested the same means for effecting this purpose. There are six now completed of archaeological subjects, as follows:

The Mancos Cliff House, by Mr. Holmes, represents a ruin in an exceedingly well-preserved condition, perched upon a little shelf or niche in the face of a bluff, 800 feet vertically above the valley below. The model is 30 by 40 inches in dimensions, and the scale four feet to one inch.

An Ancient Cave Town in the lower cañon of the De Chelly, near the San Juan river, represents a very interesting and extensive ruin, built along a narrow shelf or bench, seventy-five feet above the valley, and overhung by the bluff. The whole ruin is nearly six hundred feet in length, with originally about one hundred or more apartments. The model as constructed by Mr. Jackson is forty inches in length, and shows one-third of the ruin; the scale is six feet to one inch.

A restoration of the above, also by Mr. Jackson, is the subject of the third of the series. In this, the buildings are built up to the condition in which they were originally supposed to have been before their

desertion. They show many points of resemblance to the present Moquis in Northeastern Arizona, noticeably so in the use of the ladder to reach their houses. Groups of miniature people have been arranged about the model, representing them engaged in various occupations, with their pottery and other domestic utensils.

The Great Triple Walled Tower, on the McElmo, by Mr. Holmes, is a horizontal model thirty inches square, representing, on a scale of four feet to one inch, the ruins of an exceedingly interesting circular stone tower in Southwestern Colorado.

The fifth of the series is a model of a Cliff House, in the bluff of the lower cañon of the Rio De Chelly, in Arizona, on a scale of three feet to one inch, and of the same size as the Mancos model. This is especially intended to show the manner in which its former occupants passed up and down the steep face of the bluff in which it is built, by steps hewn in the rock.

A model of the Pueblo of Tequa, in Northeastern Arizona, represents, upon a scale of eight feet to one inch, one of the most picturesque and interesting of the villages of the Moqui Indians. It is perched upon the summit of a narrow plateau of bare rock, 600 feet in height, (only the upper 100 feet of which are included in the model,) showing the pathways cut in the solid rock, affording the only means of access, and up which is carried all of the wood, water, and provisions of the inhabitants. This last forms a fitting accompaniment to the preceding, as the Moquis are supposed to be the descendants, or a remnant, of the same people who built the houses and towers represented by the models of the foregoing series.

The last two have been completed since the closing of the International Exhibition. The production of model representations for distribution among colleges and institutions of learning will be continued as new subjects are obtained.

Zoology has always been recognized by the Director of the Geological Survey as not only a legitimate and proper, but also very important and practically valuable collateral department of scientific research, the relations of which to geology and ge-

ography are natural and intimate. In his earlier experiences as an explorer, before the present survey was established, Dr. Hayden was for years one of the largest and most important contributors of zoological data and material: with the assistance of Mr. James Stevenson, he sent in to the National Museum from time to time collections of specimens in almost all branches of natural history, enormous in extent, and seldom exceeded in interest. In conducting the survey, from the very beginning, Dr. Hayden has engaged the services of zoologists, both in the practical work of the field and in the technical researches of the museum and the library. Among the collaborators in this department are included not a few of the most eminent zoologists of America, his constant aim being to secure the services of the most accomplished specialists in each particular branch of zoology. The results of this liberal and enlightened policy are witnessed, not only in the yearly accessions of fresh material in the way of specimens, but in the numerous zoological publications of the survey.

The Annual Reports contain various papers on zoology, by gentlemen officially connected with the survey, such as those by Mr. James Stevenson, Mr. C. H. Merriam, Ernest Ingersoll, and others. The Bulletins are still richer in this department, containing numerous papers by such distinguished naturalists as Dr. Packard, Dr. Cones, Mr. J. A. Allen, Mr. Robert Ridgway, and others no less eminent in their specialties. One of the miscellaneous publications, by Dr. Elliott Coues, U. S. A., on the Ornithology of the Missouri Region, is a closely-printed octavo of 800 pages, which is based primarily on Dr. Hayden's collections, and constitutes a formal and authoritative treatise on a majority of the birds of North America. In the magnificent series of quarto publications, or "monographs," in which the results of original and exhaustive researches are published, zoology again receives due attention. One of the volumes contains Thomas' revision of the *Acerididae*, or grasshoppers, a most important and timely contribution. And here it may be remarked that if the "grass-

hopper problem" be solvable, we are likely to have the matter settled, now that it is to be referred to Dr. Hayden, and all available scientific knowledge is to be brought to bear upon this question of vital national importance. Another volume of the series consists of Packard's splendid monograph of the geometrid moths, which has received the highest possible commendation from all quarters. A third will consist of Coues and Allen's memoir on the North American *Rodentia*, the largest order of mammals, and one sustaining the most important economic relations with the agricultural interests of the nation.

In thus glancing at the zoological work accomplished by the Survey, we do not include work done in fossil zoology or palaeontology, since this comes more distinctively within the field of geology itself. But to the study of the extinct faunas of the West have been applied the labors of such pre-eminent palaeontologists as Joseph Leidy, E. D. Cope, F. B. Meek, Leo Lesquereux, and others, whose results are beyond praise.

AMERICAN PRODUCTS IN ENGLISH MARKETS.—There are repeated indications of the uneasiness felt in European business circles over the manner in which American manufactures are supplanting those of Europe in the markets of the world. The case of American watch-making versus the Swiss manufacture; of American cutlery against Sheffield cutlery; of American cotton goods, American beef, &c., against the English products, are also instances in point. And now the London *Times* expresses the deepest concern that the Turkish Government obtains so large a proportion of its supplies of arms and ammunition from the United States, and says there is no other way to account for the fact except upon the hypothesis that rifles and ammunition can be bought cheaper and of better quality in Rhode Island and Connecticut than in Warwickshire.

PROF. HAYDEN'S geological survey will be conducted this season north of the Union Pacific railroad, explored by Clarence King, and continue north and west.

WHO IS CARL SCHURZ?

The causes of the unprecedented action of the Senate in referring the Cabinet nominations—the nominations of the first Cabinet officers of the new President—to committees, renders the inquiry above very pertinent—that is, the nomination of Mr. Schurz to the portfolio of the Interior, and that of Mr. Key to the Post Office. Who, then, is Carl Schurz—Carl, the “Strong”? Is he not a soldier, a statesman, a scholar? Who doubts his patriotism? Who challenges his love of free institutions or freedom? Who his Republicanism? Aye, but he is a foreigner—a German! What does he know of American institutions? Pray, who was Alexander Hamilton, the West Indian? Who Albert Gallatin, the Switzer? What did they know of American institutions? What did Hamilton, whose fame as a soldier vanishes in the greater fame of his genius as a statesman—a civilian—Hamilton, one of the authors of the *Federalist*, the ablest treatise upon American institutions, and who has been claimed as the founder of our Constitution, the author of the plan of Government, the institutions, embodied in our great organic charter as a nation—Hamilton, whose knowledge, profound and practical, of finance, as of politics and law, made him the first Secretary of the Treasury, under Washington—at the beginning of our Government—and who, as such, established for all time the main features of our financial system? Truly, what did Hamilton know of our institutions? And what did Albert Gallatin, distinguished like Hamilton for his practical statesmanship and his profound knowledge of our institutions, as he was for his patriotism and the purity of his character—who, also as Secretary of the Treasury, added the labors of his genius to that of Hamilton’s, in perfecting our system of finance, and who was at different times selected by the Government, with the applause of the nation, as its representative abroad, in the highest diplomatic capacity, at the Court of St. James and at Paris?

And who were the signers of the Decla-

ation of Independence—those founders of our liberties, those authors of our existence as a nation? Were not many of them foreigners? Who was Button Gwinnett? an Englishman! Who was Robert Morris? an Englishman—one whose financial abilities and credit, in our Revolutionary struggle, sustained Washington and our armies in the field in the darkest hours of the war. Who was James Smith? Who Matthew Thornton and George Taylor? Irishmen! Who John Witherspoon and James Wilson? Scotchmen! All foreigners, who, in the struggle in support of the Declaration that “these colonies are and of right ought to be free and independent States,” in giving birth to the nation and its institutions, pledged their “lives,” their “fortunes,” and their “sacred honor.”

And what are those institutions? Are they the original product of America? Are they native to the soil? Or are they simply transplanted from the old country—the work, the creation of the so-called foreigner, in ages prior to our existence as a people, after centuries of battle, sacrifices and blood, from Arminius to William III, and simply adopted, naturalized, in this, by the descendants of those from whose brains and prowess they sprung. Indeed, even in our own times, among the ablest treatises upon American institutions, exhibiting a knowledge and an appreciation so profound of their character, forces, and scope as to command the applause of the egotistical but able Thomas Hart Benton, is De Tocqueville’s, the Frenchman’s, as De Lolme’s, the Switzer’s, on the English Constitution, is of the institutions of England. Hence, were we to strike from the history of the nation the works or deeds of the so-called foreigner, his services to the cause of independence, to the work of founding, starting, establishing, and illustrating our much-boasted American institutions, we would rob Americans of many of its most brilliant pages! So, were we to blot out, in the records of the Republican party—of Republicanism—the services or works of Carl Schurz, we should rob it of some

of its most important triumphs. Dare we do that?

Ingratitude is the curse of party, but Republicans cannot afford to ignore or belittle such services as Schurz'. A compact statement of these we give on another page. We cannot repeat them here, but they answer, and completely, the inquiry: "Who is Carl Schurz?" In the field, in the Senate, and on the stump, ever actively in harness, since 1856, and with a courage and an ability rarely equaled, he maintained the principles of Republicanism. In 1858, and again in 1860, he antagonized Stephen A. Douglas, who ranked as one of the ablest of American debaters, and all will remember the "Little Giant's" scoriating in 1860, at Cooper Institute, by Carl. All, too, will remember the campaign in 1875 in Ohio. It was a battle of giants! Nominally, the struggle was for the possession of the State; really, it was one for the mastery of the nation. The local early disappeared in the national issues. Thurman and Allen, with their eyes fastened upon the Presidency, openly rejoiced in certain victory. The Republicans, disheartened by defeat, and with a majority of the nation manifestly against them, clamoring for a change, doubted and wavered. Had they been beaten, had the Republicans failed to recover Ohio in 1875, a Democratic triumph in the national contest of 1876 was certain. Hence, it was a perilous hour for Republicanism. General Hayes, as the leader in the battle, summoned Schurz to his support—summoned him from Europe; and confessedly, even by those who affect to frown most upon his present appointment, it was Schurz' gallant fight, his masterly exposition of finance, his brilliant, trenchant, and caustic exposure of the demagogical craft of the Democracy, and his eloquent appeals to the patriotism of the masses, that secured victory to the Republicans—that enabled them to enter the contest of 1876 as a compact and aggressive party, and in advance decided the issue in favor of the Republican nominees—in favor of Hayes and Wheeler! Verily, who is Carl Schurz? What does he know of Republicanism? Of American institutions?

What claim has he on the Republican party?

STEAM POWER AND NATIONAL PROGRESS.—From a census recently made of the working and material development of France, it appears that the total machine force of the country is at present 1,500,000 horse power, representing a force of 4,200,000 draft horses, or 31,500,000 men—that is to say, ten times the valid industrial population of France. This substitution of machine-work for hand-work has produced an economical revolution in French industry, which it is interesting to compare with the industrial state of France in 1788, before the introduction of machines. The first steam-engine that appeared in France was set going in 1789. It came from the manufactory of Boulton & Watt, at Birmingham, and was used for the water supply of Paris. Unfortunately, from the great Revolution to 1815 machinery industry in France almost disappeared, and it was not until 1824 that the French began to manufacture steam-engines, and many of their manufactories now rival those of England. In 1852 France possessed only 6,000 steam-engines, representing a force of 75,000 horses. In 1862 the number of engines had risen to 22,500, and the horsepower to 618,000. From this year the increase was extraordinarily rapid, until, as stated above, the horse-power of the steam-engines in France attained 1,500,000 last year. In 1788, of one milliard of manufactured products, sixty per cent. was workmanship and forty per cent. raw materials. To-day the proportion is directly the reverse; the workmanship is forty per cent. and the raw materials sixty per cent., and yet it must be remembered that workmanship has increased forty per cent. during the past twenty years. To-day the annual production of France is about twelve milliards, of which the raw material is seven milliards and the workmanship five milliards, whereas, in 1788, the workmanship would have cost eleven milliards. It results from this that the introduction of machine work has led to a saving of six milliards in workmanship. Such figures speak for themselves.

HENRY CLAY'S CENTENARY.

"RALLY, WHIGS! RALLY, WHIGS! HO!"

"I would rather be right than be President!" Such was the memorable declaration of the "GREAT PACIFICATOR!"—"the great embodiment" of the old Whig party—of HENRY CLAY!—than whom since Washington this country has seen none wiser or greater as a party leader—none his peer in chivalrous manhood, intrepid patriotism, lofty eloquence, or practical statesmanship!

Henry Clay was born April 12th, 1777, and consequently, the 12th instant—April 12th, 1877—will be the centenary anniversary of his birth. *Shall it be celebrated?* It is a notable fact that all the members of the present Administration, with the exception probably of Mr. Schurz, were faithful captains in the old Whig camp; and, in view of the serious Southern complications, the scandal of their increasing brawls, and the perils with which they menace the liberties of the Southern Unionist, are laboring to revive the old Whig element in the South, to separate it from the Secessionist Democracy, and attach it to Republicanism, as a means of restoring peace to that section, and establishing the liberties of all its citizens!

What, to that end, would contribute more than a grand ovation—a national ovation—to Henry Clay—on his centenary birthday? His memory, in the minds of tens of thousands, is still green! The inspiration of his great name, the influence of his exalted patriotism, are still fresh and active! It was in crises like the present, and amid similar complications and perils, that his dauntless patriotism and unrivaled statesmanship always triumphed, and that he won the imperishable sobriquets of "the Great Commoner!"—"the GREAT PACIFICATOR!" His example and name, properly invoked, on such a day, would more than all other causes aid in stimulating the old Whig loyalty, in reviving the old Whig sentiments and feelings, in rekindling the old Whig fires throughout the South, and give to the new movement in that section

—the proposed new policy—an impetus which must ultimately result in success!

Who, indeed, has forgotten the influence of his example, of his electrical sentences, in 1850, when denouncing a "solid South!" "I know no South, no North, no East, no West!" "I owe no allegiance to any ideal or contemplated Southern Confederacy!" "My allegiance is due to the whole Union!" "If Kentucky, to-morrow, should throw up the banner of resistance, I, for one, will not fight under that banner! No, sir, never—never!" A "solid South" was his abhorrence! Its principles and aims he denounced as treasonable—its advocates as traitors! His was a patriotism which never hesitated or halted—his were "the high, the exalted, the sublime emotions of a patriotism, which, soaring toward Heaven, rises far above all mean, low, or selfish things, and is absorbed by one soul-transferring thought of the good and the glory of one's country"—his a "public virtue," "which, catching its inspiration from the immortal God, and leaving at an immeasurable distance below, all lesser, groveling, personal interests and feelings, animates to deeds of self sacrifice, of valor, of devotion, and of death itself!"

Thus, in 1820, at the crisis involved in the perilous conflict over the admission of Missouri into the Union, and in which the existence of the Union was seriously menaced, it was the genius of Clay which triumphed in quieting the strife, and adjusting the difficulties of the sections. So, again, in 1832-'33. It was the patriotism of Henry Clay, the magnanimity of his spirit, which interposed to save the life of Calhoun, to rescue the nation from civil war, and restored the peace while defeating nullification. And again in 1850. The sections, lashed into fury by malignant demagogues, fought spitefully over the spoils of Mexico, and the Republic rocked to its very foundations. The crisis was full of peril. It was one in which the patriotism and genius of Clay ever triumphed.

He had retired from active public life, and had reached an advanced age ! He did not hesitate. He left his retirement at the call of his countrymen, entered the Senate Chamber, and devoted the remaining hours of his life to his country. Through his commanding abilities, his imperial will, his eloquence, experience, and skill in the lead, in the long and dangerous struggle which ensued, he quieted the angry strife, healed the "gaping wounds" of the nation, and once more gave peace to the sections.

Where will we find another life of equal

nobility? Where a record so brilliant of a patriotism, services, or real heroism so grand? Outside of every other consideration, do they not, of themselves, deserve all the honors of his country? Shall they be gratefully awarded? Will his countrymen, in this new crisis of our affairs, in the cause of pacification, the peaceful reunion of our whole people upon the basis of the Constitution, of Liberty, Equality, and Law, unite on his centenary birthday in a grand ovation to the "Great Commoner," the "Great Pacificator," Henry Clay?

ORGANIZATION OF NEXT HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

An extra session of the Forty-fifth Congress, it is stated, will be called to convene early in June next. For many pregnant reasons, the President's wish was to avoid such a session, if possible, but the Jacobins of the late House, in their rancorous revolutionary heat, by defeating the army appropriation bill, has rendered a special session absolutely necessary. There is no expedient consistent with the law and the duties of the Executive by which it can be avoided. So the Attorney General declares. As the law now stands, there will be, after the 30th of June next, no appropriation or fund out of which the army may be supported, and an extra session is demanded as a means of obtaining supplies, or the most serious difficulties will ensue.

Hence the organization of the next House of Representatives is very naturally a matter of exciting interest. What will be its political complexion? Under the laws the Democracy claim that the late Clerk is master of the situation, and will have it in his power to determine its political character, through the preparation of his list of new members. Will the Republicans submit?

The law declares that—

"The names of those persons and of such persons only whose credentials show that they were regularly elected in accordance with the laws of their States respectively, or the laws of the United States, shall be placed upon the roll."

It further provides, that, in the event of the Clerk being unable to perform that duty, it shall devolve upon the Sergeant-at-Arms, and, when the latter is unable to act, that it shall be performed by the Door-keeper. The Jacobins of the late House, during its closing hours, supplemented this law by a rule which directs the Sergeant-at-Arms to obey the Clerk while acting as presiding officer. But where will the Clerk find his authority to act as presiding officer? The law does not give it to him. Congress by no law can invest an officer of one House with power in another House. The Constitution, the organic law, forbids it. It declares: "Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority shall constitute a quorum to do business," &c. "The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers," &c. "Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings," &c. But nowhere is one House empowered to choose officers, or to make regulations or rules for a succeeding House—to judge of or determine the elections, returns, or qualifications of the members of a future House. Where, then, will Clerk Adams obtain his authority to act as presiding officer—as Speaker *pro tempore*—of the next House during its organization? No law of Congress, no rule of the preceding House, can legally invest him with such authority, nor clothe him with power

to "judge of the elections, returns, or qualifications" of the new members. That by the Constitution is confined to the new House. Even his functions, all his authority or power, as Clerk, ceased with the life of the House which appointed him. So did those of the Sergeant-at-Arms and the Door-keeper—all the officers and functionaries of the late House—all as a matter of law and fact passed out of existence with the House which appointed them. Heretofore, in similar cases, the old officers have acted, not as a matter of law or right, but by sufferance, as a means to the organization of the new House. How, then, if resisted, or if his authority be challenged, will Clerk Adams and his *confreres* support, or enforce the revolutionary usurpations by which it is proposed to invest them with extraordinary powers in the new House?

Nothing daunted by these constitutional difficulties, the Jacobin Democracy boldly claim that he is invested with all the power needed to count in a Democratic majority, to preside in the preliminary stages of the organization, and to secure the speakership to the Democracy by excluding from the floor of the House, under the rules which empower the presiding officer to preserve the decorum of the body, all whose names he may reject from his list. But those rules, if objected to, will have no force in the new House unless it formally adopts them. They are the rules of a defunct House. Hence, a spirited opposition will tumble this infamous fabric of usurpation about Clerk Adams' ears, and reduce him to the condition of Clerk Hugh A. Garland in December, 1839, at the organization of the House of the Twenty-sixth Congress. Under the previous custom, not as a matter of right or law, he was permitted to act as presiding officer. For days he practically defied the House: he refused to call the names of the members from New Jersey, or to put any motion in relation to them, when, on the fourth day, Mr. John Q. Adams, rising in his seat, disposed of Mr. Clerk's usurpation of authority over the representatives of the nation, and the House at once elected Mr. Adams Speaker *pro tempore* during the proceedings attending the organization. If he is not very

cautious, and wiser than we think, Mr. Clerk Adams may find himself in the mortifying position of Clerk Garland at the Twenty-sixth Congress.

But how will he make up his list? By what rule will he be governed? Are his powers simply ministerial, or are they judicial? Even the law under which he will act confines him to the "credentials" of claimants to seats for his evidence of membership; it gives him no power in cases of contest; it circumscribes his selections to those "regularly elected" under the laws. Who were regularly elected? What are their credentials? The certificates of the Governors? Among other States there are conflicting credentials from South Carolina, Louisiana, and Florida. How will he decide? Already it is stated that, in the case of Colorado, a case really not open to dispute, he ignores the certificate of the Governor and gives the election to the Democratic claimant. Will he do so in other States? How in Florida? Will he recognize Gov. Stearns or Gov. Drew? How in South Carolina? Will he recognize Chamberlain or Hampton? How in Louisiana? Will he recognize Packard or Nicholls? The simplest statement of the facts illustrates the monstrous character of the usurpations contemplated by the desperate and unprincipled Jacobins of the late House in attempting to give to a *quasi* Clerk, a mere subordinate of the House even when legally in the exercise of his functions, and in the next House without any official character except by the sufferance of the new members, a power to decide in matters so weighty and grave—a power to judge of the "elections, returns, and qualifications" of members. The nation will watch his proceedings with no light interest.

EITHER man must be content with poverty all his life, or else be willing to deny himself some luxuries, and save, to make the base of independence in the future. But if a man denies the future, and spends as he earns, (whether his earnings be one or ten dollars a day,) let him look for lean and hungry want at some future time, for it will surely come, no matter what he may think.

INSIDE VIEW OF THE U. S. PATENT OFFICE.

In a letter to the Commissioner of each of the Bureaus of the Interior Department, under date of March 21st, (a copy of which is inserted on page 270 of the present issue of the *REPUBLIC*.) the Secretary called for a statement showing the present condition of their respective charges. The Honorable Commissioner of the Patent Office, in his reply, gives a clear and comprehensive view of his office in its various divisions; and as the subject is full of interest to the public generally, the report is herewith presented in full to our readers:

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,

March 27, 1877.

Hon. Carl Schurz, Secretary of the Interior:

SIR: In accordance with your order of the 20th instant, I have the honor to submit the following statements: Upon reflection I find that in this office a consideration of the organization will necessarily include more or less discussion of the force employed, and, to some extent, the character of their employment. That force consists of two distinct classes—the examining and the clerical, with the usual auxiliaries of laborers and messengers.

THE EXAMINING CORPS.

The examining corps consists of twenty-two principal examiners, each having a first, second, and third assistant; of an examiner of interferences and an examiner of trade-marks. Each principal examiner has charge of a class relating to some one or more kindred subjects-matter. Each one of these principal examiners, with the aid of his assistants, examines all applications in his class as to patentability, decides all questions relating thereto, both of law and fact. His favorable decision is practically final, and the patent issues upon his order. In case of his adverse decision appeal may be taken to the Board of Examiners-in-Chief. This board consists of three equal members, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. Their legal duty is to hear appeals from adverse decisions of the principal examiners and from the examiner of interferences; to review the

decisions of those examiners, and they may affirm or reverse them. From their adverse decision appeal may be taken to the Commissioner in person or to the Assistant Commissioner acting as Commissioner.

The examiner of interferences, who has also assistants, has original jurisdiction in cases where conflict arises between applicants or the applicant and patentee as to priority of invention.

The examiner of trade-marks receives all applications for trade-marks and labels, and considers the propriety of registering such matters. He acts under the supervision of the Commissioner and appeals from him are taken to the Commissioner in person.

In addition to the assistant examiners, who aid the principal examiners in the adjudication of the claims of applicants for patents, each examiner has a clerk who assists in the correspondence and in the care of the files and records of his room.

Each examiner receives at his room all the applications pertaining to his class, but before they are sent to him all questions as to fees, to the more formal matters, such as oath, petition, signatures, kind of drawing, &c., are determined by the chief clerk or his subordinates or by the Commissioner in person.

All applications when received are examined in the order of their receipt. The examiner and his assistants make such examination into the records of the office, prior patents, printed publications, foreign patents, and the like, as may be necessary to refresh his memory and enable him to decide as to the novelty of the invention presented in the application.

The law requires him, if he reject, to state explicitly the reasons of his rejection. The applicant or his attorney may then amend, present arguments if he thinks best, and the case must be reheard. The second decision of the examiner may be final, and from that appeal may be taken, as hereinbefore stated. This system brings inventors and their attorneys directly and constantly into contact with the office.

Although, strictly speaking, no money interest is here concerned, the eagerness of pursuit is none the less on that account. The rights sought are those of property; that is to say, the exclusive use of a supposed valuable invention, and added thereto is often the pride of invention. Added to this is the fact that many attorneys prosecute cases for fees contingent upon success in procuring the patent. The result is an unremitted pressure for patents. The advantage of this is that the office is under constant and interested scrutiny, sharp to detect and earnest to complain of defects. On the other hand, constant pressure requires as constant resistance on the part of the examining corps, in order to guard the rights of the public, and refuse patents not justified by the law. Changes in the head of the office and gradual changes in the *personnel* of the examining corps have caused changes in the resultant of these two forces, so that on the one hand there has been at times complaint as to the strictness of the office in rejecting applications that may have seemed frivolous, and on the other hand complaints that the country has been flooded and people harassed with patents which ought never to have been granted.

THE CLERICAL FORCE.

To this examining corps the clerical force is mainly auxiliary. The chief clerk and his assistants receive all papers and moneys, orders for copies and applications for patents, and deal most directly with the public in such matters. The correspondence of the office is carried on through the chief clerk and his assistants in all matters except such as relate to the adjudication of applications for patents. Subordinate to the chief clerk is a division which receives all applications for patents and distributes them to the different examiners, keeping record of such receipts and distribution. To this division are returned all the files in cases in which patents have been ordered to issue by the examiners. This business includes a preliminary examination as to form of applications, fees, &c., and their acknowledgment and receipt, notice of defects, making files, receiving and assigning amendments, calling for balance fees in

issue cases, &c. More than twenty thousand applications are here received each year, and a much larger number of amendments and other communications. Eleven clerks are here employed.

Another division, also subordinate, receives orders for copies, of which large numbers are daily made, attaches certificates, distributes these orders, sees that they are properly filled, keeps accounts thereof, sends the *Official Gazette*, and answers correspondence as to these matters. Nine clerks are in this division.

Another division receives and records assignments, furnishes abstracts of such assignments, keeps accounts of fees received, and has the custody of records pertaining thereto, employing for these purposes seven clerks.

The copies furnished by the office are partly in manuscript and partly printed matter. The printed matter consists of specifications, of which, since 1866, the office upon the issuance of a patent has printed a large number of copies and keeps them on hand for the use of the public when required. The manuscript copies are those of older patents or files, correspondence and decisions in patent cases. All these matters certified to are often used by those interested in patents in courts or elsewhere. The manuscript copies are made in the copying division, which consists of some forty ladies under the supervision of a chief, the force being varied with the varying amount of work.

Another subdivision has in charge the filling up of the patent heads, the formal document to which the signatures of the Secretary and the Commissioner of Patents and the seal of the office are affixed; and connected with this is the custody of the seal and proper attachment of specifications and drawings to the certificates, and like matters. Files are here numbered, and the number, name, and residence, assignment and title are entered on the record. Patent heads made up from the record book and red ruled; record books filled up, indexed, signed, and sent to binders; patent heads compared with the headings of the specifications and drawings and then compared with the record books; files sent

to printer and charged; printed specifications and photo-lithographs received from printer and draughtsmen, checked off, examined and sent to pasting-room; all reprints of cases, or replenishing of exhausted copies sent to printer and charged; letters in regard to errors in printing, &c., answered; a complete list of patents issued each week, giving the number, class number, name, residence, assignment, and title, is made, and also a similar list for the printer. Three lists of patents for office use are compared with the record each week. Volumes of specifications and drawings for the record-room are put up and sent to the binder. Volumes of specifications of designs and trade-marks for the record-room and examiner of trade-marks are indexed and sent to the binder. The number of employees engaged on this business is nine clerks and a messenger.

STORE AND SPECIFICATION ROOMS.

In connection with this division is a store-room, in which is kept the bulk of the recent issues of specifications and drawings, arranged in order, banded and kept in cases. Three persons are employed here. Also in connection with this is a specification room, where are kept the recent issues of specifications and drawings, and where the classification of the *Official Gazette* is corrected to fill orders for different classes of patents. The *Official Gazettes* are here folded, wrapped and sent to the mail room, and specifications and drawings pasted and put in cases. Orders for the weekly issues are entered on books in this room and filled. The number of employees is eighteen. Two other employees have charge of another room, where back issues of specifications and drawings are stored. Another subdivision receives, records, distributes and checks off when filled, all orders for manuscript copies; estimates all manuscript copies, copies from books all patent heads for manuscript orders and for printed orders also; has control of the files in patented cases (some two hundred thousand), and charge of the room where interested parties may examine them. Orders are here filled for the printed specifications, drawings and patent heads compared, connected, seal attached, and proper

entry made in books: the patents sent to issue room. Eleven clerks and a messenger are here employed.

Another division of four clerks and messenger, also subordinate to the chief clerk, receives, arranges and distributes models; and still another, consisting of an officer in charge and twelve assistants, who have charge of all patented models, and exhibit them to the public when required. Those models are examined by inventors and attorneys to ascertain the novelty of inventions sought to be patented.

One of the larger subdivisions has charge of all matters relating to drawings. The duties in detail are as follows:

1st. Examination of drawings of all applications for patents as filed; their acceptance or rejection, designating informalities, and pricing of same.

2d. Reproduction (by photo-lithographic process) of all drawings, consisting of current issues, quarto page library edition, back work (by classes) and special orders; and included under this head are delivery of drawings and tracings to contractor, comparison and action upon proofs and copies, receiving and delivering copies, and supervision and verification of all bills for photo-lithographic reproductions from drawings.

3d. The preparation of drawings from models to complete applications; tracings of drawings to fill orders for attorneys and others; tracings of drawings of classes of inventions preparatory to reproduction of same.

4th. Accounts of temporary employees, *i. e.*, tracers, headers, model draftsmen, &c.

5th. Pricing of all model and tracing work.

6th. Photo-lithograph copies of cases patented prior to July, 1871, *i. e.*, where classes have been reproduced, copies of designs and trade-marks.

7th. Original drawings of all classes of inventions patented, including designs and trade-marks.

8th. Files of rejected, abandoned, withdrawn and forfeited cases, when two or more years have passed since last action.

9th. Recording and classifying drawings of all cases as allowed by examiners, and

retaining the same waiting payment of final fees.

10th. Printing and comparing name, number, date, and invention upon drawings of weekly issues of patents; attaching copies of drawings to printed specifications to accompany patents; recording, classifying, attaching claims, &c.

11th. Distribution of thick photo-lithographic copies to different examiners.

12th. Supervision of records of patents, including bound volumes of drawings and specifications, letter-books, alphabetical lists of inventors, classified indexes of inventions, recording weekly issues, &c.

13th. Filling of orders for drawings, and files from this and attorney's room 1.

14th. Estimating cost of classes of inventions, furnishing copies of same, and filling orders for photo-lithographs as reproduced.

The force in this division classified is as follows:

Regular Appointments—23 clerical duties, 1 model draftsman, 1 retouching drawings, 1 laborer, 1 messenger.

Temporary Employees—1 skilled draftsman, 6 model draftsmen, 1 clerical, 1 photo-lithograph expert, 2 charge of rooms, 1 retouching drawings, 3 headings, 9 order tracers, 17 photo-lithograph tracers.

Number of regular appointments, 27; temporary employees, 41; total, 68.

The work relating principally to the publications of the office include the compilation and supervision of the publication of the weekly edition of the *Gazette*, the monthly edition of specifications and drawings, the yearly edition of the *Gazette* in two volumes, and the making of an index for each edition. In addition, there is in progress "A General Index of Patents granted from 1790 to date," and a yearly index of patents and patentees. This room is also charged with the work of assorting the thick drawings, and attaching the claims belonging thereto. Requisitions on the Public Printer for printing and binding are also made in this room, and a general supervision had of the work done at the Government Printing Office for the Patent Office. The accounts with the Public Printer for printing and binding for the

Patent Office are also kept here, and the supervision of the reproduction of the plates for the *Official Gazette* devolves upon this room, as does much of the correspondence which naturally arises with the contractors for the photo-lithographic work used in the publication of the *Gazette*. The classification of patents is also a part of the duties assigned to this room. Seven persons are employed.

The text of this publication and of patents is printed at the Government Printing Office, and is paid from the printing appropriation of the Interior Department. The illustrations, as well as all photographed copies of drawings, are supplied by contractors, and paid from special appropriations.

The attorney's room is kept for the convenience of attorneys and applicants doing business with the office, and is in charge of a clerk with three or four boys, who bring papers and other records to this room for the use of the public.

The office has a library of some 30,000 volumes, relating more or less directly to the business of the office, in charge of a librarian and assistants.

DUTIES OF THE EXAMINING CORPS.

In discussing the efficiency of the force as to the examining corps, I shall be compelled to refer to the character of their work. The duties of the examining corps are partly scientific and partly judicial. They require general intelligence, mechanical aptitude, scientific training, familiarity with the state of the art for each particular class, a knowledge of the law and the decisions of the courts relating to patent matters, a judicial turn of mind, willingness to hear arguments and receive information, and firmness to decide adversely to eager applicants. The examiner in the performance of his duties is required to make laborious searches in order to ascertain the novelty or lack of novelty of applications submitted to him. In making the search he acts the part of prosecuting attorney at the same time. When the search is completed it is his duty to decide questions, nice and perplexing, as to differences between the processes or machines sought to be patented and those already shown in

references in his class. I need hardly add that this duty requires of the examiner an amount of patience, fairness, intelligence and fidelity not often to be found. And further, that on the one hand he shall be so sustained that he can act honestly and intelligently, without fear and without favor; and on the other that he shall not be so sustained that he can in security act carelessly, unjustly, or unwisely.

MANNER OF APPOINTMENT.

This examining corps is made up of persons appointed under different systems. Prior to 1869 appointments therein were made, so far as I am aware, practically without examination. When an examination was ordered it was not competitive, was sometimes after the appointment and tended to mere form. To my knowledge many were made without even the form of an examination. Commissioner Fisher, in the early part of 1869, instituted a plan of competitive examination. This was continued, with perhaps some intermission, until it was merged into the general civil-service system, which was put into operation under the Presidential order of April 16th, 1872. That order continued in force until April, 1875, since which time I think there have been practically no examinations except in isolated cases; and but one competitive examination either for appointment or promotion. The result of this mixture of systems is a variety in the examining corps in respect to fitness greatly in excess of that which the ordinary differences among classes of men would lead us to expect.

A few of the older examiners and assistant examiners were, in my judgment, incompetent for the positions they held, and some have been reduced in grade or discharged since I came into office. In respect to others I propose to submit recommendations. Many of the older, and most of the examining corps appointed since 1869, are able and faithful officers. With respect to them I have but few recommendations to make. In the performance of their difficult executive and judicial duties they need only the incentive that faithful official services will be appreciated. The standard of the examining corps may, and

undoubtedly should, be raised. It is possible on the pay allowed by law, although that pay has not been enough, to retain some of the best and most experienced men. Still, it is possible, as it now stands, to elevate the standard of the corps in point of ability, but it is a work which needs to be done gradually. Some of the less able officers have acquired by long experience considerable knowledge of the details of the business, and in some respects render better service than inexperienced though abler men. But they have long since reached their maximum, and their maximum is small. On the other hand, great care is required in the selection of new men.

CHARACTER OF THE CLERICAL FORCE.

The duties of the clerical force I have perhaps already sufficiently indicated in my statement of the organization of the office. This force consists very largely of ladies. In fact they have been employed during the past eight years to do almost all the copying work and part of the other work required by the office. For their admission to the office there has been practically, I think, no examination. They have generally been appointed on personal solicitation. The clerical force has been greatly changed within the past two years, and not always, in my judgment, for the better. Its efficiency is not up to the standard required by the public interests nor that which the salaries paid ought to command. The renovation of this force and the elevation of the character of it require time and patience. By carefully sifting out the incompetent and inattentive I am confident that the office may be benefited, both by the addition of a better element and by better services from those who are retained.

THE QUESTION OF REDUCTION.

In respect to reductions, I am of the opinion that the examining corps should be kept up to the maximum allowed by law. The clerical force, I think, may be reduced when improved in the manner heretofore indicated and when the method of carrying on the clerical business is changed, as I shall hereinafter suggest.

In this connection I desire to consider

the sixth topic of the circular. The method of conducting the receipt of applications, examination of cases, and issue of patents appears to have been carefully thought out at a very early period in the history of the office. It works well, is as simple as is consistent with the proper safeguards and checks, and needs no change.

The copying business, to which I have referred in the statement of the organization of the office, and also touched upon in relation to the clerical force, was not originally provided for. The system has grown up, meeting new demands as they arose, so that it cannot so well be called a system as a collection of little systems. For instance, an order for printed specifications, with the money accompanying it, may go to one clerk to be furnished by him and the money paid to him. An order for an abstract of assignment or an assignment to be recorded, for both of which fees are required, may go to the assignment clerk as an independent transaction. As he is an honest man I believe he does not put the money in his pocket, but the honest administration of the business depends on the man and is in spite of the system. Further than this, the divided responsibility is perplexing and is not favorable to the prompt performance of the business. This whole business of furnishing copies involves the receipt of a large amount of money and brings the office daily into contact with the public, and promptness in attending to business in this branch, as well as in the examination of patents, is absolutely needed to satisfy the public. I propose to reorganize this part of the office in some respects, so as to make the chief clerk directly responsible; to have him receive all orders and superintend their examination; to have the fees paid directly to him, or rather to the financial clerk, who is one of his assistants on his personal staff; to send to the rooms where copies are stored or where they are made no orders except those made by clerks under the immediate supervision of the chief clerk on orders taken from a stub book, where the receipt of the money will also be entered, so that these stub books will show at night exactly the

business of the day, the money received from all these smaller items, and whether or not the orders have been filled. By this I hope somewhat to reduce the force.

In the management of this part of the office I have had very efficient help from Major Lockwood, chief clerk, who, though new to the office, has had large and valuable experience in another department of the Government.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR PROPERTY.

I have also given attention to another matter. I find there is no system of responsibility for the property of the office. The law (section 481, Revised Statutes) makes the Commissioner of Patents the custodian "of all books, records, papers, models, machines and other things belonging to the Patent Office." Manifestly the direct and personal custody of even a small part of these books and other things is not possible to the Commissioner, considering the magnitude to which the office has grown. For instance, the librarian has charge of the scientific library, each examiner of a small library in his own room and of other property belonging to the office, and so on throughout the office. There was no accountability and no record, so far as I am aware, for all these various articles. I have caused an inventory to be made for each room, and I am preparing property books in which I propose to keep a record of all the property in the custody of every officer of the bureau, to invoice to each such things as are in his custody and take receipts from him, and to do this not only for the property now on hand, but every article which may be procured, and to deal in these matters precisely as is done in the military service.

In respect to existing abuses I have already, perhaps, indicated my views. The evils to be remedied are not acute, but chronic, diseases, which are to be remedied by an improvement of the system, increased accountability and a healthier way of official living. But a good system is not more necessary for the force employed than a good and efficient force for the purpose of carrying out the system, and the nature of the force depends upon the ap-

pointment, promotions and the tenure of office.

APPOINTMENT AND PROMOTION.

In this connection I beg leave also to submit the result of my experience in the office as to the different methods of appointment and promotion. Practically, there are only two. Either the selection for appointment or promotion must be made by competitive examination, conducted by a board in some measure independent of the nominating or appointing officer, or such appointments or promotions must be wholly effected or very largely modified by personal solicitation. Prior to the inauguration of competitive examination, whenever a vacancy occurred, applicants for appointment or promotion sought to advance their interests by a system of solicitation, the nature of which I need not attempt to explain to you. The only reason why this did not prevail (I speak of this office) has been because it was for the personal interest and reputation of the head of the office to have the work done by competent persons, and the contest between personal solicitation and promotion by merit has varied under different administrations, according to the character and standing of the head of the bureau.

When this system of competitive examination was put in force, in case of a vacancy in the office, all the lower grade might compete for appointment. The result was that, quitting the plan of waylaying the nominating or appointing officer and assailing him with the requests of influential friends, these officers and clerks applied themselves with the same zeal to fit themselves for the places which they sought. The effect of this system upon the force of this office was very marked. Almost every man applied himself diligently to study. Assistant examiners made themselves familiar with the decisions of the Court and of the Commissioners, with all matters pertaining to their duties, and there was the most eager competition to excel in just that knowledge and efficiency which the business of the office required, so that if the same men had been selected under the new system as would have been selected under the old the men them-

selves would have been rendered more efficient. But the selections were better. The examinations for promotions related directly, for the most part, and in all cases either directly or indirectly, to the business of the office, and whatever error was made was not due to the system of promotion and competitive examination, but to the imperfection of the agency by which it was carried out. My judgment is, after considerable experience, that no other system except that of competition can be maintained. It is impossible to fix an absolute standard, and if it could be done no absolute standard could be maintained. Other examinations, so far as I know, have almost invariably tended to mere form.

In this office the competitive examinations were confined mainly to those in and above the grade of first-class clerks. I see no reason, either in relation to the desirability of avoiding the inconvenience of personal requests for appointment or in the nature of the work to be done, why all clerks and copyists of every grade and class should not be subjected to the same competitive examination, whether for appointment or promotion.

THE FEMALE CLERKS.

So far from exempting lady clerks from the operations of the competitive system there seems to be in some respects strong reasons for including them. The pressure for places for ladies in consequence of their exclusion from many employments is by far the greatest and has been the heaviest burden I have had to bear. I believe the system referred to a perfect remedy for the evil. It is needless to say that the acquirements and ability necessary for a copyist vary indefinitely in individual cases. The quality of handwriting, rapidity, accuracy, ability to decipher badly-written manuscript; all these qualifications are to be taken into account. Further, a copyist needs a reasonably accurate knowledge of the language, in order to properly divide words and the like; and in this office there should be also some familiarity with scientific and mechanical terms. There is ample scope for examination of copyists without going far outside the duties performed.

What I have said in relation to promotions in the examining corps is equally applicable to appointments. There is no need of going outside the business of the office to find matter for examination in order to test the fitness of applicants for appointments. I have found by an experience of nearly three years that an exam-

ination in matters pertaining to official business, or pertaining to matters intimately connected therewith, is all that is required, not only to test the knowledge of an applicant but the quality of his mind and his mental habits.

Respectfully submitted.

ELLIS SPEAR.

EVENTS OF THE MONTH.

The beginning of a new administration always brings with it a multitude of interesting incidents and topics, and the past month has been so prolific in these that, for the benefit of our readers, we have prepared a brief and rapid summary of its leading or most important political events and acts in the following chronological statement:

.....March 3. President Grant pardoned Bill Smoot, Claxton New, Margalys, Settle, and Hall, the famous Owen county (Ky.) Kuklux, convicted in 1875.

Abram S. Hewitt resigned his position as chairman of the Democratic National Committee in a characteristic document, in which he defends his conduct of the Democratic campaign, his course upon the electoral bill, denounces the Republican National Committee, and impeaches the finding of the Electoral Commission.

Forty-fourth Congress adjourned *sine die*.

.....March 5. Rutherford B. Hayes was quietly inaugurated President of the United States, with the usual ceremonies and military and civic display, in the presence of an immense gathering of the people from all sections of the Union, and William A. Wheeler was sworn in and assumed his duties as Vice President at the extra session of the Senate, which was convened at 12 M. President Hayes' address reiterates the pledges of the Cincinnati platform, and his letter of acceptance, of pacification, civil service, honest local government, economy, and the early resumption of specie payments.

Justice Davis addressed a letter of regret to his brethren upon the United States Supreme Court bench at leaving them for a seat in the Senate.

.....March 7. President Hayes nominated to the Senate the following as his Cabinet:

William M. Everts, of New York, Secretary of State.

John Sherman, of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury.

George W. McCrary, of Iowa, Secretary of War.

Richard W. Thompson, of Indiana, Secretary of the Navy.

Carl Schurz, of Missouri, Secretary of the Interior.

David M. Key, of Tennessee, Postmaster General.

Charles Devens, of Massachusetts, Attorney General.

Much feeling and some indignation were manifested at some of these nominations, and the Senate adopted an unprecedented course—that of referring the first Cabinet nominations of a new President to the several committees when appointed. The nominations were accordingly laid over.

In the Senate Lucius Quintus Curtius Lamar, of Mississippi, the Democratic representative of the Kuklux Legislature of that State, the representative of organized murder and fraud, was admitted to a seat and sworn in as a Senator. The credentials of William Pitt Kellogg, of Louisiana, the Republican representative of the victims of Kuklux villainy, of organized murder and fraud, were referred. The majority in the Senate is Republican.

Wm. Beach Lawrence having declined the Democratic nomination for Governor of Rhode Island, the Democratic convention, sitting at Providence, nominated J. B. Barnaby, of that city, as their candidate for Governor, and W. H. H. Hallett for Secretary of State.

.....March 8. Ex-Governor Grover, of

Oregon, of the Cronin college notoriety, and Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, both Democrats, and their admission objected to, were admitted to seats in the Senate and sworn in as members. The credentials of Mr. Corbin, of South Carolina, the Republican representative of the State, were referred to the committee.

The bank of Nevada effected the sale of one million ounces of fine silver to the United States Government.

At a meeting of the Union League Club, of New York, at which Gov. Jewell, Peter Cooper, and Judges Peabody and Noah Nash were present, resolutions were passed indorsing the sentiments of Mr. Hayes' inaugural address and his Cabinet appointments.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of business men and leading bankers was also held in New York city, in Wall street, at which the sentiments of the inaugural address and the Cabinet nominations were approved and applauded. Wm. A. Booth presided, and the meeting was addressed by John A. Stewart, John A. Stevens, John Jay, and George T. Hope. Cheers were given for Hayes and the Union.

The charge by the Finance Committee of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors against the Republicans of fraudulent voting at the last election, was refuted by the publication of the list of pretended fraudulent voters in the evening papers of that city. It embraces the names of some of the oldest and most prominent citizens, naturalized and native—even the name of the Democratic county clerk, who is also a prominent member of the Democratic State Central Committee.

John Sherman's nomination was confirmed as Secretary of the Treasury. Twenty-six Democratic Senators, all present, voted against the confirmation—which was a practical and complimentary indorsement of Secretary Sherman's sturdy and unflinching Republicanism.

.....March 9. At a joint meeting of the Merchants' and Cotton Exchanges of St. Louis, and at a meeting of the Cotton Exchange of Memphis, resolutions were adopted approving the policy and Cabinet selections of President Hayes.

Marshall Jewell, at Hartford, Conn., and W. G. Brownlow, at Knoxville, Tenn., telegraphed their congratulations to President Hayes.

Ben Butler, in a visit to the President, assured him of his support.

In the Senate of the Ohio Legislature, the resolution offered by Mr. Monahan, a Democrat, indorsing the sentiments of the President's inaugural address, was adopted.

At a meeting here, at which Senator Johnston, of Va., presided, and W. W. Corcoran, of this city, was a vice president, resolutions were adopted indorsing Fitzhugh Lee's scheme of immigration to Virginia.

The Rhode Island prohibitionists, at their State Convention nominated for Governor, Gen. Van Zandt; for Lieutenant Governor, Albert C. Howard; for Secretary of State, Joshua M. Anderman; for Attorney General, Warren R. Perce; for General Treasurer, Samuel Clark. Clark is a Democrat; the others are Republicans.

.....March 10. The Cabinet nominations were confirmed.

Hon. E. B. Washburne, Minister to France, is in Washington.

Senator Blaine dined with the President.

Mr. Garfield has retired from the Ohio Senatorial contest.

The Republicans of Schenectady, New York, indorsed the policy and Cabinet selections of the President. So did the Minneapolis, Minn., Board of Trade.

The North Carolina Legislature appointed a commission, composed of the Governor, Treasurer, and Attorney General of the State, to devise some plan for the settlement of the State debt acceptable to the bond-holders and not too burdensome upon the people.

.....March 11. President Hayes was offered the "National Pew" at the Metropolitan church, but with Mrs. Hayes and family attended the Foundry—a church of less aristocratic pretensions.

.....March 12. Hon. Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, resigned his seat in the United States Senate, and retires to private life after thirty-two years of active public life.

The resignation of Senator Sherman was received by Governor Young. After formally tendering his resignation, Mr. Sherman says: "Permit me in doing so to express my profound gratitude for their generous support and confidence during a period of twenty-two years of continuous service in Congress. I have held no position of trust and honor but what they have conferred, and no words can convey the sense of my obligations to them. I now accept from President Hayes, with much hesitation, an office of great labor and care, solely from a sense of duty, with an earnest desire to promote a public policy as announced by him, and with the hope that in so doing I may still preserve the good will of the people of Ohio."

Secretaries Evarts and McCrary, Attorney General Devens, and Postmaster General Key, were sworn in by Justice Cartter, and the first meeting of the new Cabinet was held. Secretary Sherman had previously qualified, but Secretary Thompson had not arrived from Indiana.

The Packard and Nicholls governments in Louisiana indorsed the President's policy.

The Union League of Philadelphia, the Produce Exchange of Toledo, Ohio, and the citizens of Terre Haute, Michigan, indorsed the President's policy.

.....March 13. New Hampshire, at its election for State officers and Congress, sustained the policy of the President, by the election of the Republican candidate for Governor by about four thousand majority. Republican Congressmen were elected in the second and third districts—a Democrat in the first district. The Legislature and Executive council are largely Republican.

Don Cameron, in the Republican Senatorial caucus at Harrisburg, was nominated, by a vote of 128 to 1 for Morton McMichael, to succeed his father in the U. S. Senate.

The Republicans won a victory at the Camden, (New Jersey,) municipal election.

Ex-Secretary Morrill was appointed Collector of Customs at Portland, Maine.

.....March 15. Fred. Douglass, a colored man, was nominated by President Hayes Marshal of the District of Columbia.

Stanley Matthews nominated by the Republican members of the Ohio Legislature as United States Senator to fill the seat vacated by Secretary Sherman. The vote stood: Matthews, 43; Howland, 29; Taft, 2; Shellabarger, 8; and Lawrence, 1.

Republicans of Louisiana issue an address to the citizens of the United States.

Ex-Secretary Boutwell was nominated and confirmed as commissioner on the new edition of the Revised Statutes.

The First National Bank at Allentown, Pennsylvania, suspended payment.

.....March 16. A complimentary testimonial to Justice Bradley, by a large number of leading citizens of Newark, New Jersey, was published, indorsing the Justice's course on the Electoral Commission.

Peter B. Sweeney, of the notorious Tweed ring, was reported as having arrived in New York from Europe.

.....March 18. The Republican State Central Committee expelled P. B. S. Pinchback from membership, and A. Dumont was elected president of the committee.

The United States Senate closed its special session—adjourned *sine die*.

.....March 19. Over three hundred illicit whisky distillers have surrendered themselves under General Grant's proclamation of pardon, pleaded guilty, and propose to abandon the business.

The National Bank at Lansingburgh, New York, failed.

Governor Vance, of North Carolina, in reply to a letter of some colored men, refuses to lend them any aid in a scheme for colonizing themselves outside of North Carolina. The State needs their labor. They have now all the political and social rights they need or can enjoy—the rights to work for the white man and vote the Democratic ticket. Where will they find such another elysium?

General Grant proposes a two years' trip through Europe.

Governor Hubbard, of Connecticut, vetoed the bill giving members of the Legislature a mileage of twenty-five cents each way, on the ground that it is a violation of the Constitution providing against the Legislature increasing its own pay; and vetoed the new registry law, on the ground that

the requirement that an elector shall be made an elector anew when he removes to another town is an unconstitutional interference with the franchise.

.....March 20. Stanley Matthews was elected Senator of the United States by the Ohio Legislature, and Don Cameron a Senator by the Pennsylvania Legislature.

A committee, appointed by a meeting of the German citizens of Washington, called upon President Hayes, and tendered him their congratulations and respects. They subsequently called upon Secretary Schurz, and wished him "God speed" in his work, as the head of the Interior.

Judge Reed, of the Supreme Court of South Carolina, decided that Hampton is the legal Governor of the State.

The nomination of Gen. George B. McClellan as Superintendent of Public Works of New York was rejected by the Republicans in caucus, and the nomination was accordingly rejected by the Legislature, on the ground of incompetency.

The New York Republican State Central Committee indorsed President Hayes and his policy.

.....March 21. The Cabinet decided unanimously to send to Louisiana an advisory commission to inquire into the condition of affairs in that State, and to report any recommendations upon which the Government may be enabled to proceed to decisive and final action regarding it.

An extra session of the Forty-fifth Congress was decided on: it is stated that it will be called to meet on the 4th of June.

The Connecticut House passed the new election law over the veto of the Governor, but sustained his objections to the bill giving increased mileage to members.

The distribution of seed for the season by the Agricultural Bureau here has ceased to all, except those districts West which were afflicted with grasshoppers in 1876, and for which a special appropriation was made by the late Congress at its last session.

In the New York Senate, the vote by which the act allowing women to hold office on School Boards was lost, was reconsidered, and the bill passed.

At Indianapolis a man quietly walked into the Indiana National Bank, coolly

placed a corded box, which he carried, on the floor near the counter, stepped on it, and reaching over the railing grabbed packages of bank notes amounting to about \$25,000; he escaped with the plunder; \$5,000 reward.

At Harrisburg, the Pennsylvania Legislature in joint assembly declared Don Cameron duly elected to the United States Senate in the place of his father; and at Columbus, the Ohio Legislature in joint convention declared Stanley Matthews duly elected United States Senator in the place of John Sherman.

Ex-President Grant was served with a copy of the *nar.*, by one of Marshal Douglass' deputies, in the case of the crazy Biggins *vs.* Grant. Biggins, some years ago, was greatly annoyed at the General's constant appearance at his bedside, and in his dreams; so meeting him on the street he threatened the General, that if he caught him there again, he would "bulldoze" him. He was arrested, pronounced insane, and sent to the lunatic asylum. Hence, his suit for false imprisonment.

.....March 22. U. S. Minister Washburne was presented by a committee of German citizens with a series of resolutions expressing their gratitude and regard for his noble conduct, and his protection in Paris of their countrymen, during the Franco-Prussian war.

The Packard Senate in Louisiana seated J. J. Monette of the Third Senatorial District and General Thomas C. Anderson of the Tenth District in the places of Ducros and Garland, who were declared elected by the Returning Board, but who are in the Nicholls Senate.

Nine men arrested by Nicholls' police in New Orleans for enlisting men in Packard's militia were brought before Judge Whitaker, of the Superior Criminal Court, on application for writ of *habeas corpus*, and remanded to prison without bail.

The Brooks, of Boston, owners of several millions of property in New Orleans, paid their taxes to the Nicholls Government. Burnside, the largest property-holder in the State, did the same, as also many other large property-holders in the State.

.....March 23. At the session of the Cabinet it was determined to invite Chamberlain and Hampton, rival Governors of South Carolina, to visit Washington for consultation with the Government as to South Carolina affairs.

The Pennsylvania Legislature adjourned *sine die*. Thomas V. Cooper was elected President *pro tem*. of the Senate.

The retrenchment bill, regulating the salaries of municipal officials, passed both branches of the Boston city Government. The saving will amount to \$95,000 per annum.

The Mormon bishop, John D. Lee, "the father of sixty-four children, ten dead and fifty-four living," was shot for his complicity in the terrible Mountain Meadow massacre. In a confession he implicates Brigham Young, Haight, and other bishops and high priests of the infamous Mormon stew, as more deeply guilty in the frightful massacre than himself, and claims that he is simply a victim to their greater villainy and cowardice.

Dr. Major Mary Walker had one of the watchmen arraigned in the Police Court for ejecting her forcibly from the Treasury building. He claimed that he acted under orders. She was abusive and asserted her rights as an American citizen. The judge held that as a citizen she was entitled to admission, subject to her good behaviour, but dismissed the culprit upon his own recognizances. Secretary Sherman subsequently directed that she be admitted so long as she behaved as an orderly citizen.

Clerk Adams, of the House of Representatives, rose to explain. "He shall simply and strictly obey the law—nothing more—in making up the list of members of the Forty-fifth Congress. It requires him to include the names of such persons, and of those only, whose credentials show that they were regularly elected according to the laws. All but ten or twelve of the credentials have been received, and for those he has written. When received he will prepare his list. He has nothing to do with contested seats, and the testimony or papers in such cases are only sent to him to be reserved for the use of the House.

E. B. Washburne, our Minister to France,

resigned, and his resignation was accepted by Secretary Evarts in a note in which he compliments Mr. Washburne upon the able performance of the difficult duties of his mission.

.....March 24. The famous Boss Tweed agrees to surrender property to the amount of about \$250,000, and in consequence will be shortly released from the Ludlow street jail. The suit against Peter B. Sweeney, one of the Boss' notorious "Ring," has been positively set for trial in June.

In an interview of ex-Secretary Fish with Alexander H. Stephens, the latter urged as the great need of the South non-intervention and local home rule, and in all Southern appointments those of men, without reference to existing party rules, who have the confidence and respect of the Southern people. He urges upon the President the example of Washington, who appointed Hamilton and Jefferson to places in his Cabinet, although knowing them to be of opposite political faiths.

.....March 26. Wade Hampton accepts President Hayes' invitation to visit Washington, for the purpose of stating his claims to the Governorship of South Carolina.

Gov. Packard replies to Nicholls' manifesto of the 24th, denying its claim that the Nicholls "Government is a fixed fact, complete in all its branches," and denounces the said Nicholls as "destitute of one shred of legal title to the office he attempts to usurp."

The "business men" of Charleston send a delegation to Washington "to speak for Hampton and South Carolina."

Secretary McCrary telegraphs Packard that "the President desires that the situation remain unchanged."

Kellogg telegraphs Packard that the President declared to "Ellis and others" "that Nicholls has no legal courts."

.....March 27. Gov. Chamberlain, of South Carolina, arrived, and had an interview with the President.

.....March 28. The completion of the Southern Commission was announced. It consists of ex-Governor T. C. Brown of Tennessee, Judge C. B. Lawrence of Chicago, Wayne McVeigh of Pennsylvania, General Joseph R. Hawley of Connecticut,

and John M. Harlan of Kentucky—four Republicans and one Democrat. It will meet in New Orleans on Wednesday, the 6th of April.

The much-brouited letters of Stanley Matthews and Charles Foster were published. They express, "in the strongest manner possible," a "desire to have adopted such a policy as will give to the people of South Carolina and Louisiana the right to control their own affairs in their own way," and pledge their belief that such will be the President's policy, but do not authoritatively in his name pledge him to anything.

.....March 29. Wade Hampton arrived in Washington. His defiant Wilmington

speech preceded him. He wants no recognition. He said "I am going to [Washington] to demand our rights—nothing less—and, so help me God, to take nothing less." He had an interview with the President. He urged the condition of South Carolina—its injurious effects upon the planting and all the industrial interests of the State—as a reason for the withdrawal of all Federal interference in support of Chamberlain.

.....March 30. Ex-Governor McCormick, of Arizona, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in the place of Mr. Conant, who has been made chief agent of the syndicate in London.

EXPORT OF AMERICAN BEEF TO EUROPE.

Statement of the Quantity and Value of Fresh Beef Exported from the United States to Great Britain during the Eight Months ended February 28, 1877.

[Prepared by the Bureau of Statistics.]

YEAR.	MONTH.	FROM NEW YORK.		FROM PHILAD'A.		TOTAL EXPORTS.	
		Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
1876.	July.....	1,170,200	101,250	.....	.....	1,170,200	101,250
"	August.....	1,365,000	134,811	.....	.....	1,365,000	134,811
"	September..	2,451,550	218,005	.....	.....	2,451,550	218,005
"	October.....	2,569,075	224,730	150,610	14,308	2,719,685	239,038
"	November..	2,974,480	275,550	1,219,500	115,852	4,193,980	391,402
"	December..	3,036,980	257,843	737,500	68,062	3,774,480	325,905
1877.	January....	1,796,000	185,550	776,450	69,880	2,572,450	255,430
"	February...	3,605,610	293,838	1,348,000	127,619	4,953,610	421,457
		18,968,895	1,691,577	4,232,060	395,721	23,200,955	2,087,298
				To England.....		19,409,955	1,701,118
				" Scotland.....		3,791,000	386,180

Within the last two years a new business of great importance has sprung up between New York and several English ports—the fresh-meat trade, which promises to work a complete revolution in the butcher shops of Old England.

An enterprising dealer of New York has discovered by practical experiment that in a dry atmosphere, having a constant temperature of from thirty-six degrees to thirty-eight degrees Fahrenheit, meat may be

preserved fresh for a long time. At a slightly lower temperature delicate fruits may be preserved quite fresh, and so that they will retain their flavor. Care must be taken that the freezing-point is never reached. There are not, so far as we know, any recorded experiments on the extreme limits of the time that fresh food can be kept in this way, but even strawberries have been preserved in an excellent condition for three weeks.

Taking advantage of the high price of beef in England, a Glasgow firm commenced, some two years ago, importing live cattle from this country; and this having been successfully done, they enlarged their imports, until now several thousands have been sent over. The first American live cattle shown in London were imported by this firm in the Anchor Line steamship *Olympia* in July, 1875, and, being a novelty, attracted great attention. Since then many lots have been imported by other parties. The dead-meat trade, which was the natural consequence of the other, was commenced in October, 1875. The success of this venture was due to the perfect method of refrigeration employed. While meat was constantly shipped during the warm summer of 1876, not a single invoice was lost of those properly refrigerated. Where this matter did not receive proper attention, whole shipments were lost. At present six of the Anchor Line Royal Mail steamers on the Glasgow line are fitted each with two refrigerators, capable of holding from 180 to 225 carcasses. Thus the carrying capacity of each ship in the way of meat is from 360 to 450 carcasses, and one of these vessels is due every Wednesday at the port of Glasgow.

The cattle intended for British use are all taken alive to New York city. After being dressed, the carcasses are put into a refrigerating room, where a constant stream of air cooled by passing over ice plays on them. This stream is kept up by means of an engine of twenty-five horse-power. The object of this is to extract all the animal heat from the carcass before it is shipped, and the effect of this thorough chilling is that meat brought from New York in the summer-time keeps longer after being delivered at Glasgow than that of animals killed in the latter city. It is also much more suitable for curing purposes, being older, and the fibers more open. After refrigeration, the quarters are sewn in canvass sacking, and shipped on Friday, so as to be safely located in time for the departure of the steamer on Saturday. On board the ship the walls of the chambers or safes are about nine inches thick, and composed of wood, a layer of resinous paper, a

space for air, then a layer of felting, and, lastly, a covering of wood.

The meat-room is lined with patent oil-cloth, and also with air-tight boarding; the roof is studded with iron hooks, at such distance as to keep the quarters of beef from touching each other, friction being found to damage their chances of preservation. The place is kept exquisitely clean. On the side of this chamber, opposite to the ice-house, are placed wooden flues open at the top, and perpendicular to another and larger flue, which runs along the same side of the chamber, and crosses the floor into a wooden chest, attached to which is a fan worked from above by a donkey steam-engine. The fan, when set in motion, causes a current which draws the heated air from the top of the compartment down through the wooden flues, and along that running across the floor into the chest, thence passing into the ice-house with great force by an orifice at the top. The air becomes cold in the ice-house, and this cold air, passing out of the ice-house at the bottom, is sent into the meat-room. The air is subjected to the same treatment again and again, so that a constant current of pure cold air is being supplied by the refrigerator at a temperature of about thirty-seven degrees, or sufficiently cold to preserve the meat, but without freezing. When the fan is in motion, the current of air is strong enough to draw into the flues any small pieces of paper thrown into the air. The door of the meat-store, as well as that of the ice-house, is cased with India rubber, and is fastened on with screws, which make it air-tight if required. The ice-house is somewhat smaller than the meat-room; it is packed with block ice. The floor, being covered with coarse canvass, acts as a filter for any sediment which may gather.

THE *Richmond Enquirer*, the Democratic organ of Virginia, makes the sad confession that "charges of malfeasance are becoming as common as though ours [the Democratic government of Virginia] was a carpet-bag government!" Truly, it is pitiable! Will a Virginian, a native Southerner, steal? Horrible! More terrible, indeed, than the original fall!

SPECIE PAYMENTS AND MATERIAL PROSPERITY.

All the more weighty influences point conclusively to an early easy resumption of specie payments, and to the certainty of a return to substantial prosperity in the near future. A few facts in support of this conclusion, and first:

REDUCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The recapitulation of the statement of the public debt of the United States, for the month of March, 1877, just issued, is as follows:

Debt, less cash in the Treasury, April 1, 1877.....	\$2,074,674,126 63
Debt, less cash in the Treasury, March 1, 1877.....	2,088,781,143 04
Decrease of debt during month..	\$14,107,016 41

The reduction of the public debt \$14,107,016.41 and the funding of forty million five per cent. bonds in four-and-a-half per cent. bonds during the first month of Secretary Sherman's administration is something to be proud of, and a good indication of future success. This is a larger sum than was ever reached by either of his predecessors in the same period of time.

There were some heavy reductions under Mr. Boutwell, for instance: June, 1869, \$13,384,777.97; June, 1869, \$16,410,132.54; May, 1870, \$11,697,793.39; June, 1870, \$14,301,962.37; July, 1870, \$20,303,772.04; August, 1870, \$17,034,123.74; September, 1870, \$13,403,325.59; April, 1871, \$11,011,250.65; October, 1871, \$13,458,620.51; March, 1872, \$12,391,451.32; April, 1872, \$15,481,968.64; May, 1872, \$12,588,088.62; September, 1872, \$10,736,635.89; October, 1872, \$10,327,343.09. There were no heavy reductions under his successors until Mr. Sherman came in. The total reductions during the two terms of President Grant were \$436,682,116.97.

RECENT COURSE OF FOREIGN TRADE.

Our foreign trade for the last calendar year shows a decrease of \$14,694,027 in total imports, and an increase of \$56,725,312 in total exports, as compared with 1875, the excess of total exports for the year being over \$185,000,000. The following table is a complete and suggestive summary. It is a comparison of imports with

exports during the past eight years—in one case with specie included in both, and in the other with specie deducted from both—the figures given being the excess of imports or exports respectively in each year:

	—Specie Included—		—Specie Excluded—	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1876.....	\$185,884,145	.....	\$164,009,077	.....
1875.....	64,464,806	.....	1,937,241	.....
1874.....	63,190,035	.....	7,716,764	.....
1873.....	\$22,545,947	.....	\$55,008,606	.....
1872.....	118,875,561	.....	194,813,195	.....
1871.....	52,122,956	.....	112,759,011	.....
1870.....	2,256,776	.....	57,602,131	.....
1869.....	69,692,422	.....	101,589,986	.....

This table shows an extraordinary change in the trade movement, which is probably not equaled in commercial history.

DECREASE IN IMPORTS.

The official returns for January show a heavy decline in merchandise imports as compared with the corresponding month in 1876, the following being the comparative figures for the month, gold values:

	1877.	1876.	1874.
Merchandise.....	\$37,655,786	\$42,099,201	\$34,756,563
Specie.....	2,139,307	759,293	1,031,516
Total.....	\$39,795,093	\$42,858,494	\$35,788,079

Taking the entire seven months of the fiscal year—July 1 to January 31—the imports thus compare, gold values:

	1876-7.	1875-6.	1874-5.
Merchandise.....	\$232,066,484	\$270,438,605	\$292,948,470
Specie.....	31,286,987	11,372,320	9,659,112
Total.....	\$263,353,471	\$281,810,925	\$302,607,582

The merchandise imports for January occupy a position nearly midway between those for the corresponding time in 1875 and 1876; and although they show a decline as compared with the previous January, they are \$5,386,326 in excess of the previous month of December, and are the largest thus far during the present fiscal year, August standing next with \$35,000,000, and October next with \$34,000,000. The specie imports, not quite one million in July, ran up rapidly to one, two, five, and six millions in successive months, closing the calendar year with \$11,884,286 in December, in part offsetting the extraordinarily heavy exports of domestic produce

for that month; in January the specie import fell to \$2,139,307.

INCREASE IN EXPORTS.

Turning to exports, the following is the comparative movement for January, mixed values:

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Domestic produce.....	\$67,341,814	\$66,638,778	\$61,483,579
Foreign Merchandise.....	960,942	1,273,646	1,104,664
Total goods.....	\$68,302,756	67,912,424	62,588,043
Specie.....	2,962,629	2,352,624	11,142,162
Total.....	\$71,265,385	\$69,265,048	\$63,730,205

Taking the exports, gold values, for the same seven months as above used for the imports, we have the following movement:

	1876-7.	1875-6.	1874-5.
Domestic produce.....	\$364,626,822	\$301,470,528	\$298,917,442
Foreign Merchandise.....	8,022,063	8,206,366	8,205,366
Total goods.....	\$372,648,885	\$309,676,894	\$307,122,808
Specie.....	25,928,970	25,470,792	47,996,955
Total.....	\$398,577,855	\$335,147,686	\$355,119,763

The produce exports fall off over nine millions from the \$76,569,689 in December—the heaviest to be recorded in any one month—but are over five millions in excess of November's exports.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS COMPARED.

The following is a comparison of the period of seven months in each of the three fiscal years, gold values, the first comparison being of goods only, the second of specie only, and the third of both goods and specie combined, the quantity marked with a (*) being a decrease:

	1876-7.	1875-6.	1874-5.
Goods imports.....	\$232,066,454	\$270,438,608	\$292,948,470
Goods exports.....	372,648,885	309,676,894	307,122,808
Excess exports.....	\$140,582,401	\$39,238,286	\$14,174,338
Specie imports.....	\$31,286,987	\$11,372,320	\$9,659,112
Specie exports.....	25,928,970	25,470,792	47,996,955
Excess exports.....	\$5,358,017	\$14,098,472	\$38,337,843
Total imports.....	\$263,353,471	\$281,810,928	\$302,607,582
Total exports.....	398,577,855	\$335,147,686	355,119,763
Excess exports.....	\$135,224,384	\$53,336,758	\$52,512,181

This shows an excess of twenty millions a month of exports over imports, in goods alone, since June, and of over nineteen millions in goods and specie combined. It is scarcely to be expected that this rate of excess will continue, but if it should the year's trade would result in a balance of \$240,000,000 in favor of this country. This

is certainly a most extraordinary showing, and none the less whether it is interpreted as an evidence of poverty or of prosperity; the \$185,000,000 of export excess for the year ending with 1876 will probably be not far from \$200,000,000 for the fiscal year ending with June next.

THE SPECIE MOVEMENT.

The specie movement also has turned in this direction, and this fact may comfort those who cherish the idea that sufficient specie to pay the Government notes can be accumulated without any withdrawal of bank notes. The production of the precious metals, by Dr. Linderman's figures, was \$5,350,000 during the fiscal year last completed, and \$1,056,631,889 since June, 1859; during the same period the total export of both domestic and foreign was \$1,189,687,856, and the total import, \$283,517,602, leaving as net export, \$906,169,984 an annual average of about \$53,100,000. The production for that period in excess of the net exports, therefore, was \$150,461,635. Allowing for use in manufactures, the increase in stock on hand during that time was about sixty-five millions of dollars, and of this the addition during the last year was, say, forty millions of dollars. The tables show that the product during the last seven months has been kept at home, and that there has been a net import of more than five millions besides, against a net export of fourteen millions during the previous year, and thirty-eight millions during 1874-5. The increase in the excess of imports of goods is \$101,344,115 during the seven months, as compared with 1875-6, and there is a change of \$19,456,489 in the specie movement, making a total change of \$120,800,604 in the combined movement, and an increase of \$81,887,626 in the net excess of exports over imports. If the product of gold and silver be taken as \$7,000,000 a month, the stock in the country must have been increased over \$50,000,000 since last June.

These facts, together with the fall of gold to 4½ and 5, indicate conclusively that the return to specie payments need not be long delayed. The greenback and gold will soon be counted of equal value in all our mercantile transactions.

THE MANUFACTURING INTERESTS OF THE SOUTH.

Some few years ago it was quite an easy matter to apportion to each section of this mighty continent its various sources of wealth: to the New England States belonged the industries; to the West the raising of wheat, and to the South the production of cotton; but as the country has developed, the minds of all shrewd business men have been opened to the necessity of combining manufacturing enterprises with agricultural pursuits; the West was the first to adopt the necessity of producing goods in proportion to what was grown within her districts, for she found out she never derived any benefit of reciprocity from the importation of the articles she paid so dearly for in the East. Apart from the mere question of grain, it is one of the first principles of political economy to diversify as much as possible the different channels in which labor is employed, and so of late years it has dawned upon the South that so long as she continued to plant cotton and make it her chief source of occupation, she could only attract to her territory the very poorest class of field labor, for from statistics it has been clearly shown that the cotton laborer very rarely is able to earn anything over and above his actual expenses, and of course the man who has nothing to spend does nothing for the opening up or progress of that section in which he is working.

The contrast has been very marked between the farming hands of the cotton States and the working men in the manufacturing districts; to this end the South has been obliged to push forward her utmost energies in encouraging everything that tended to promote her future wealth, and so has determined to appropriate a certain share in the rapid growth the United States has made in manufactures, which have doubled within the last ten years. The financial crisis of 1873 did a great deal of good to the South, as while all industries were at a stand-still in the North, suffering as they did from the incumbrances of debt, contracted in prosperous times, the few cotton factories that

had been erected in the South were all doing a most successful business. In Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia and Texas mill property to this day is paying large dividends; the only way to keep trade ever on the increase is to create new activity, the moment it is discovered that certain other localities are outstripping the South of her legitimate occupation, the spinning, as well as the growing of cotton. The great drawback to the proper advancement of manufacturing enterprise is that both State and municipal laws prevent the untrammelled execution of local energy; and while, of course, it is very difficult for legislators to see that the wealth of their various sections depends upon the self-supporting capacity of their inhabitants, still it is an essential point to inspire due encouragement to build up every kind of enterprise, instead of pulling it down by stringent taxes, for the amalgamation of agricultural and manufacturing pursuits is the only way for any people to acquire permanent wealth and retain a lasting independence.

EMIGRATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics furnishes the following table, (compiled from the official report of the British Board of Trade,) showing the emigration from the United Kingdom to the United States, British North America, and Australia, respectively, during the years 1874, 1875, and 1876:

DESTINATION.	1874.	1875.	1876.
United States.....	148,161	105,046	75,533
British North America..	25,450	17,378	12,327
Australia.....	53,958	35,525	33,191

The total number of persons who emigrated from the United Kingdom to the United States from 1815 to 1876 was 5,467,075.

The amount of money remitted by settlers in the United States and British North America to their friends in the United Kingdom from 1848 to 1876, inclusive, was £19,685,068; the greatest amount in any one year being £1,730,000, in 1854.

THE BUCKSHOT WAR.

In 1838 Mr. Charles J. Ingersoll, a leading and distinguished member of the Quaker City Demoskratos, was ambitious of airing his statesmanship in Congress as the Representative of the Third Congressional District of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. At the previous election, in 1836, Mr. Ingersoll had been defeated by the sitting member, Mr. Charles Naylor, who, in 1838, was a candidate for reelection. But Mr. Ingersoll was not discouraged. Defeated again, in 1838, in the canvass before the people—in an effort to carry the field by violence under a cry of fraud—he next attempted to manipulate the count of the return judges.

The election was held on Tuesday, October 9th, 1838. By law the return judges of the district—six in number, three Democrats and three Whigs—were required on the Friday following, at the State House, "to compare and cast up the returns" of the several polling precincts of the district, and, from them, "to execute, under their hands, one general and true return" of the whole district. That meeting of the return judges was preceded in the Democratic papers by inflammatory diatribes and lampoons, and upon the street by incendiary placards, all announcing to the people of Philadelphia county that their liberties were in danger, and summoned them to attend the count *en masse* to protect their rights. Accordingly a furious crowd assembled. The count embraced the whole of Philadelphia county, which included the First and Third Congressional Districts. Mr. Ingersoll, with the Van Buren county candidates to the Legislature—two as Senators and eight as Representatives—appeared, and practically asserted the right to regulate the count.

The wildest scene of confusion and uproar ensued. Amid the din Mr. Ingersoll charged fraud in the vote. In the canvass of the county there were seventeen judges—ten Democrats and seven Whigs. A Democratic clerk of the Seventh Ward of the Northern Liberties was introduced, and stated that a tally list of that ward,

the one not put in the ballot-box, was missing: he charged that it had been stolen. The seven wards of the Liberties, which, in their aggregate vote, was heavily Whig, comprised about one-half of the population of the Third District. The rejection of their vote would elect Ingersoll: to count them would give the district to Naylor. Hence, upon the charge of the Seventh Ward Democratic clerk that a tally list of that ward had been stolen, Mr. Ingersoll demanded the rejection in the count, not merely of the vote of the Seventh Ward, which was Democratic, and the rejection of which would only increase Naylor's majority, but the vote of the whole seven wards of the Liberties.

Of course the Whigs revolted at such a proposition. But the Democratic judges, by a vote of ten to seven, excluded the vote of the Liberties, and even ejected their return judge, Mr. Bela Badger. The Whigs refused to submit. The Democratic judges denying them the use of their returns, the Whig judges made the return required by law from their own returns, and what they could collect from other sources, and dispatched it through the legal channel to the Secretary of the Commonwealth at Harrisburg, by whom it was received. The ten Democratic judges also made out a return, necessarily a mutilated return, and placed it in the Prothonotary's office. If it ever reached Harrisburg, it did not in time to invalidate that of the six Whig judges, by which the Whig candidates to the State Senate and House were elected. Too late the Van Buren county candidates realized that they had been sacrificed as victims to Mr. Ingersoll's ambition. But for them there was no retreat: they must abide the consequences.

Having secured in the county canvass the rejection of the vote of the Liberties, and the ejection of its return judge, Mr. Ingersoll was confident of victory. By the ejection of Mr. Badger he had now a majority of the judges of the Third District—three to two—and in the count of that district it was at once proposed to exclude

the vote of the Liberties. The Whigs rebelled. They, with the judge of the Liberties, made "one general and true return" of all the votes in the district, by which Mr. Naylor had over seven hundred majority, and transmitted it to Harrisburg. The Democratic judges also made a return. It excluded the Liberties, and certified that in about one-half of the district Mr. Ingersoll had a majority. Of course Governor Ritner gave to Mr. Naylor the certificate of election, as the member elected in the Third Congressional District of Pennsylvania to the Twenty-Sixth Congress.

The scene of battle was now transferred to the State capital. Practically, so far, at every step Mr. Ingersoll had been worsted, and had carried with him in his defeat the Van Buren county candidates to the Legislature. At Harrisburg, in the December following, further important stakes were to be played for: the organization of the Lower House, with its spoils and perquisites, and the election by the Legislature of a United States Senator and a Treasurer to the Commonwealth. Those the Democracy claimed. The Whigs had a small majority in the Senate. If they secured the representation from Philadelphia county it would give them the organization of the House, a majority on joint ballot, and with it the United States Senator and the State Treasurer. There was the rub: how to secure the Democratic representation from Philadelphia county. The situation was alarming: the "unterrified" furious! If the Democratic delegation had, or were entitled to, a majority of the votes cast in the county, the Democratic managers had so manipulated the returns to secure the representation in the Third District as to leave the Executive authorities at Harrisburg without any legal or official information on the subject. The return of the six Whig judges elected the Whig candidates, who received their certificates of election.

At the meeting of the Legislature the war began in earnest. For a time it had a serious look—bloodshed seemed imminent. The Whigs had the regular returns and the seal of the State. The Democrats

claimed a majority in Philadelphia county, backed by an immense mob of their partisans, all armed, and resolved on war if their demands were denied or evaded. The organization of the House they would have. That they could only secure by dispossessing the Whig claimants. But how to do it? Under the laws and the Constitution of the State the Whigs, even if not elected, had a right to their seats until unseated by a regular contest upon petition and the presentation of proofs before the Legislature of the rights of the contestants. The houses only could decide. That they could only do after organization and the appointment of committees. Hence, the Democratic claimants, backed by their mob of armed adherents—"butchers," "hired ruffians" and "assassins," as the Whigs called them; "the people," "the patriotic yeomanry" of the State, as the Democracy styled them—demanded admission before organization—demanded that they be allowed to participate in the organization; and that they determined to enforce, peaceably or by violence, as the exigency demanded. As a prelude to what was to follow, the Whig representatives were everywhere insulted, everywhere outraged—in the Capitol, on the street, and at their boarding-houses; and the wildest alarm prevailed throughout Harrisburg.

The two houses met on the 4th day of December, 1838: the House at 10 o'clock, A. M. The mob filled the galleries, swarmed in the lobbies, with loud cries and threatening aspect. A struggle at once began. The Whigs contended that the members having the regular returns should be seated. They could not, prior to an organization, entertain a contest. The Constitution and laws of the State and the rules of the House forbade it. That the Democracy furiously opposed. They demanded the admission of the Van Buren members, who, they contended, had a majority at the late elections, and were consequently entitled to their seats. The Whigs remained firm, and the House, after much wrangling, separated into two bodies. The Whigs organized by the election of Gen. T. S. Cunningham as Speaker, and the Democracy by the election of Mr. William Hopkins, of

Washington. Finally, these two bodies adjourned without violence.

At 3 P. M. the Senate met. Of this body, at that time, Mr. Thaddeus Stevens—"Old Thad."—was a prominent and active leader—feared and hated then, as at his death, by the "great unfettered." As in the House, the Locofoco mob swarmed in the galleries and lobbies, and created a most frightful uproar. The session was a stormy one. Senators were applauded, or hooted and hissed, by the mob, amid shouts of, "*Give us our rights!*" or, "*Blood!*" "*Blood!*" "*Blood!*" The majority were resolute and firm; they would yield nothing to the clamors of the mob. After an organization by the election of Mr. Charles B. Penrose as Speaker, the swearing in of new members and some other important business—all performed amid the clamorous efforts at terror by the mob—the Senate, on motion, agreed to meet at 10 A. M., and then attempted to adjourn, but before the adjournment could be announced the mob, exasperated at the tenacity of the Whigs, rushed, at a concerted signal, with horrid yells and din, and shouting for "blood," into the chamber, tearing down the doors, uprooting desks, and forcing Senators to escape by the windows.

On the following day a similar scene of violence was enacted in the House. The aisles, lobbies, and galleries of that body were early filled with a mob of ruffians. The Hopkins (Democratic) branch of the House had adjourned to meet at 10 A. M., and the Cunningham (Whig) branch at 2 P. M. At the latter hour the Whigs attempted to assemble, but the Democratic branch had not adjourned. Mr. Spackman (who, at the request of General Cunningham, advanced to the Speaker's chair, filled by Mr. Hopkins, to move an adjournment) was seized by the mob when he reached the platform, and was about to make the motion, and violently thrust out of the house. That proved the signal of tumult. The mob outside rushed in, and, uniting with their fellows on the floor, took possession of the hall, after tearing down the doors, uprooting and overturning desks, and otherwise mutilating the furniture and hall, and forcing the Whig members to re-

treach in every direction to save their lives or escape violence.

The mob now established themselves in the two chambers. The leaders addressed them in the most inflammatory and treasonable harangues, which were responded to by demoniac yells and denunciations of death against the most distinguished men of the State if they dared to return to their seats. The reign of terror was perfect. The mob had complete possession, not only of the legislative halls, but of Harrisburg, and Governor Ritner, (a Whig,) apprehensive of violence, which was denounced against him, did not for days dare approach the Executive chamber. Says the *Harrisburg Intelligencer* of December 5th, 1838: "The mob have now possession of the town, and mob law reigns supreme. The officers of the law make no attempt to put down the disgraceful scene: no life is safe." The sheriff of Dauphin county (one William Cochran) openly aided the rebels, and united with them in plans to hang Thaddeus Stevens and others.

At this alarming crisis of affairs Governor Ritner issued a proclamation, declaring that "a lawless, infuriated, armed mob from the counties of Philadelphia, Lancaster, Adams, and other places," had, under the lead of Federal office-holders, overthrown the law, had expelled the Legislature and Executive authorities, and still hold possession of the town and Capitol. He therefore ordered the citizen soldiery to immediately march to Harrisburg, and called upon all good citizens to aid in reinstating the government and laws.

The old Commonwealth was shaken to its very foundations. All over the State excited public meetings were held by the two parties: by the Whigs to express their horror and indignation at the lawless devilry of the mob, and to devise measures to sustain the government and the laws—by the Democracy to denounce the resistance of the government to the demands of the rebel insurrectionists, to inflame the passions of the populace against the Whigs, and to defeat if possible all succor to the civil authorities at the capital.

The peril was great and alarming. All government at Harrisburg had ceased: the

laws were wholly paralyzed. In vain did Governor Ritner appeal for aid to the United States military at Carlisle Barracks under Captain E. V. Sumner: in vain did he appeal to President Van Buren, at Washington; in vain did he multiply proofs to that august Democratic chief that the Legislature, as the executive branch of the State government, had been overthrown by a lawless mob, and dare not re-assemble. The President would not interfere. The Constitution forbade it. The astute Sumner at Carlisle Barracks, posted in advance as a part of the conspiracy, refused to interfere, and for the reasons subsequently elaborated by President Van Buren.

Said the Captain on the 5th: "The disturbance" at Harrisburg "appears to proceed from political differences alone." Said Van Buren on the 11th: "The commotion" at Harrisburg, "does not appear to arise from any opposition to the laws, but grew out of a contest between two political parties regarding their respective rights." The insurrectionists might outrage the Legislature—might even hang the Legislators and the Governor; they might murder, burn, and plunder the citizens and the city: to Van Buren it was no evidence of hostility to the laws—it was simply an emente growing out of the rivalry of parties: he would not interfere.

Consequently, the Whigs were everywhere outraged with impunity; were everywhere denounced by the Democracy in the grossest vituperation, as were all efforts of the State government to reinstate the laws—at Philadelphia as at Harrisburg and throughout the State—in the *Globe*, the national Democratic organ here, and in Congress. Even the State militia were denounced in the House as the "armed mob" of a tyrant for "the murder in cold blood, with buckshot," of "the innocent, peaceable, unarmed citizens"—"the sovereign people of Pennsylvania assembled in their majesty!"

Hence, although Democratic Federal office-holders might head the insurrectionists, yet nothing Democratic—no one under the control of the Democracy—should assist in reinstating the laws until the demands of the mob rebels had triumphed—until the

civil authorities of the State had succumbed to the mob Democracy in arms. Captain Ramsey, at the Frankford U. S. Arsenal, on assuming command, had found upon its books the record of an issue by his predecessor, approved by the Department at Washington, to a Locofoco sheriff, of 1,500 rounds of ammunition for use in quelling a riot. Upon such a precedent, so approved, he had not hesitated to honor the requisition of "a Governor of a sovereign State," and to promptly issue ammunition to the State troops under the Governor's call. For that he was severely reprimanded by the Secretary of War. He was sternly ordered to recover the ammunition thus issued, and to report at Washington. At the same time Major Craig, the commandant of the U. S. Arsenal at Pittsburg, was ordered to issue no ammunition or arms to the State troops, and consequently the militia were forced to proceed to Harrisburg with buckshot instead of ball cartridges. Hence, in party history, this famous Locofoco emente is known as the "BUCKSHOT WAR."

Commodore Jesse D. Elliott and Midshipman Robinson, being at Carlisle and fully apprised of the insurrection against the State authorities, felt it their duty, not as officers, but as citizens, to attend the Governor at Harrisburg, and assist him "with their counsel, or in any other way he might require their services." For even that they were severely rebuked by the Secretary of the Navy. They were ordered to instantly return to Carlisle and to report their arrival there at Washington.

The rebel mob, thus emboldened, formed a provisional government, and issued, through its Commander-in-chief, Adam Tiller, a call to the local militia to march to its support.

Nevertheless, in the presence of proceedings and acts so revolutionary and violent, the Democracy throughout the country, at their meetings, in Congress, and in their press denied that there was an insurrection, a rebellion, at Harrisburg, and denounced the Governor's call for the State militia as tyrannical and infamous. The "commotion" there was constitutional and patriotic—a grand uprising of the in-

dependent yeomanry of the State in vindication of their liberties and rights, and made every effort, seconded from Washington, to prevent all help reaching the beleaguered State government at the Capitol.

At length the State troops marched with "buckshot" cartridges. The arrival on the 8th and 9th of General Patterson at Harrisburg, from Philadelphia, with the first division of Pennsylvania militia, occupying town and State arsenal, for a moment alarmed and disconcerted the insurgents, and proportionately encouraged the Whigs. A belligerent calm ensued. On the 8th the Senate, which had not met since the Tuesday previous, again assembled, with Mr. Strohm, of Lancaster, in the chair. On the 10th Speaker Penrose reappeared. He had been deterred since the 4th from resuming his duties by threats of assassination. But the struggle in the Legislature for the organization of the House continued with equal resolution and bitterness, though not with the same external violence. The Whigs declared their determination to maintain the Constitution and the laws; they declared that they would yield to no intimidation. The Senate and the Hopkins Democratic branch of the House met at the Capitol; the Cunningham branch at Wilson's. No legislation could be effected. On the 15th the Senate still hesitated to formally recognize the Cunningham House, but on the 20th it declared the Hopkins House illegally constituted. That aroused all the belligerent ire of that pugnacious branch: it denounced the Senate for usurpation in passing "upon the constitutional organization of the House," "a co-ordinate branch of the government," and appointed a committee to draft a plan to revolutionize the State, and involve it in all the horrors of civil war.

Here the courage of some of the Whigs began to weaken. General Patterson's command, on the 20th, had all returned home. The troops from Cumberland and Adams, which had taken their place and held the State arsenal, were more favorable to the Democracy. D. R. Porter, the Democratic Governor-elect, and who was soon to be inaugurated, was at Harrisburg. The situation was anything but pleasant,

even if safe, for the Whigs: against the counsel of "Old Thad.," they proposed to compromise. That proved their Waterloo. It announced their fears to the Democracy, and made the latter sure of the situation: they accordingly rejected all overtures from the Whigs. They would have all or fight.

Finally, a number of Whigs seceded from the Cunningham House and joined the Hopkins House—a number sufficient to give the latter body a quorum of "regularly returned" members in addition to the contestants from Philadelphia county. That decided the battle. Hence, on the 25th, on motion of Mr. Michler, the Senate, by a vote of 17 yeas to 16 nays, recognized the Hopkins House as "within the pale of the Constitution," and notified it that the Senate "was ready to proceed to business."

So the struggle ended. The great "BUCKSHOT WAR," after a campaign of twenty-two days, closed in the triumph of the "great unfettered." They secured the organization of the House, with its offices and spoils, and Daniel Sturgeon, who figured in the *melle* as the Democratic Treasurer of the State, was transferred to the Senate of the United States; but Charles J. Ingersoll did not sit in the Twenty-sixth Congress—in the House of that Congress which began its sessions in December, 1839, by the unexampled outrage of disfranchising the State of New Jersey in its organization—by excluding without a legal contest, and before organization, to secure to the Democracy its offices and spoils, the Whig Representatives from New Jersey, bearing the great seal of the State.

Its deviltry, however, furnishes an illustration of the immemorial tactics of the Democracy as a party: first, fraud—then violence; or usurpation, violence and fraud combined; and when these fail to seat or maintain them in power, then rebellion, carnage, blood! In 1838 it worked its own cure. Attracting the attention and exciting the indignation of the whole country, it contributed greatly in the combination of causes which a little later achieved a grand Whig triumph in the election of Harrison and Tyler as President and Vice President of the United States.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

We claim to be decidedly and pre-eminently a nation which reads. No European or other foreign people possess the craving for mental food which we Americans display, neither have they the wonderful ostrich-like mental digestion of which we can also boast. Bread or stone, it is all one—down it goes, perhaps with a wry face or a gulph, and the cry is, like the horse-leech's daughters, still for more. To what cause this effect is assignable it is difficult to discover. Perhaps it is to the mixed blood which runs in the national veins—the characteristics of all people mingled into one. We have the solidity of the English, the wit and *insouciance* of the Irish, the stolidity of the German, the frost of the Scandinavian, with the fire of the Italian, the pride of the Spaniard, and the gaiety of the French, and the result is a type which it puzzles ethnologists to define, and yet which causes us to be unerringly assigned our nationality the moment we set foot on alien shores. This mixture of blood gives us a spice of each distinct current, and one contradicts the other, while preponderating over all is the lasting effect of the stern, uncompromising spirit of our puritan forefathers, whose intense personality tintured the form of civilization they have handed down to us from those days of grim, narrow, self-righteousness. To these many sources we may ascribe the self-satisfied self-assertion, which is our greatest failing, and the restless craving for knowledge yecept “Yankee curiosity,” which amuses our relations over the water so much. But this Yankee trait, properly cultivated, directed, and cared for, has made us a *smart* people, and given us, when our national age is considered, a wonderfully forward place in the ranks of intellectual culture. As a proof of this we need only look around us at the public museums, art galleries, and libraries with which we have endowed our cities. This general quickness of thought and desire for mental culture is fostered undoubtedly by our form of government, under which all, no matter how humble or how poor, can anticipate brilliant possibilities in the

future, if they have the power within themselves to win them; for no stern, repressing laws of caste will crush the spirit down—and so looking forward, naturally seek to be prepared for a thorough enjoyment of the prize when it is attained. Away off down the dim vista of our hundred years we find the boy Franklin struggling up through the darkness of poverty and all its narrowing cares and paralyzing effects to the light of knowledge and of science, until at length he controls the very thunderbolt! What a struggle he found himself obliged to make—how steep the path and thorny the way to the goal—his life tells us; but that he appreciated the difficulties and endeavored to smooth the road for others we also know, and the Philadelphia Public Library stands an eloquent tribute to his courage and success to-day. No nation can be great which neglects mental culture; the highest civilization is based upon the school, and the keystone to the arch of national prosperity is the spelling book. But the school must be carefully guarded, and the spelling book when once mastered must be followed by judicious mental training, else it were better their blessings had never been known. As an aid and corollary as it were to the schools, public libraries are indispensable, but the establishment of them should be a subject of much care, and the choice of books, particularly where the young are to be considered, a matter of grave study. The aim should be to draw the youthful mind away from frivolous reading which will only serve to poison and debase it, and to lead it imperceptibly into the course most likely to develop and establish for it a firm foundation upon which to build the success of a lifetime, and to do this without disgusting or alarming. To be useful the library must be open to all, without regard to age, but to prevent injury to the tender minds of the very young rests very much with the librarian. He must recognize, not only his duty to the mute though eloquent objects of his care, but also to the living searchers after knowledge; that he is a teacher as

well as a custodian, and that he has a higher rôle than even the preacher or the pedagogue, for with him rests the perfecting or the ruin of the work they have begun. Next in importance to the guiding of the young but supple minds is that of influencing the older, but equally ignorant; those who have awakened to a conviction of their mental deficiencies, or have only attained the means of correcting them, at an age when the school room is forsaken by the more fortunate, for the real lessons of life; to these the royal road to knowledge is verily "up hill all the way," and the labor of guiding and advising a weary one. But it would be foolish to draw any definite line as to the choice of books in a free library; the majority should be unquestionably of a popular character, not too heavy to disgust or too light to be ignored. Science can be made attractive to the simplest, while history and biography can be clothed in all the charms of the novel without losing a grain of usefulness by the genius of competent authors.

Although it is greatly the fashion among our wealthy citizens to "run over" to the Old World for a short relaxation every few months, while many take their children to Paris or Dresden for their education, or to impart a "finish" and style to them after the rudimentary education has been accomplished in our own schools, there are many among us as intelligent and as appreciative whose shorter purses prevent this costly gratification. To these, to whom the treasures of art found in the galleries of Munich and Dresden, Florence or Rome, had been known only through the medium of written descriptions or poor copies, the Centennial exhibit was a thorough treat—a liberal education in those branches; but we trust a visit to the Art Gallery and its "Annex" will bear fruit in awakening the idea of the importance of well-selected art galleries as a part of public free libraries, particularly where those libraries are more frequented by the young. Let them take their "Lives of the Painters" from the shelf, and when reading of Grotto's "O," or of Michael Angelo's "Moses," be able to understand the wonders which genius

such as others achieved more completely by the aid of good copies of these and other artists' works. Then, too, the embryo painter or sculptor will here find studies for his pencil or chisel, and suggestions which all the books in the world could not convey half so well. Besides, æsthetic culture in these days is essential to all the trades, more or less; and artistic taste and skill can be displayed in and enhance the commonest industries. Here we are behind other countries, and are just waking up to the fact. In France and Germany, and particularly in Switzerland, we find this idea fully advanced and its great importance recognized. While we have much reason to be proud of our artists, "native here, and to the manner born," but who live and die in Italy, as finding more congenial atmosphere for their æsthetic natures there, we cannot but regret that Yankee "thrift" forbids their perfect development beneath their native skies. But how can native artists anticipate national recognition and encouragement when our solons in Senate assembled decide upon giving the order for a national painting not to the best artist—by no means—but to the *lowest bidder*, the cheapest worker, as if it had been a proposal to supply stationery and dust-brushes to the departments? No! if we would point to our artists and art galleries with the same pride that we do to our libraries, we must not seek for what is *cheap* but for what is *good*. Painting and statuary are as much aids to education as books, to some—to most all brains a quicker means. Visitors to the old-time cities of Europe, rich in their exquisite treasures of art, can with difficulty be induced to leave them; but with us, to a stranger, after a drive through the public park, (if there is one,) a visit to the public schools, a saunter through the library, (in case one has been established,) a sight, if the town is not too young, of some old-time relic in the way of a house which has survived the march of progress since the Revolutionary days—or one of Gen. Washington's chairs, (I didn't say anything about a hatchet,) or Penn's desk—or something else equally old and

well-authenticated—finds, if he is detained by business or the weather, nothing to divert and amuse but a novel or the gossip of a bar-room! Nor is the cost of mere art collections so great as to alarm the spirit of national thrift: copies in plaster and terracotta of the famed marbles can be had at comparatively small cost, and good copies, too—exact reproductions; so with paintings, and where painted copies cannot be afforded the exquisite photographs of copies prepared for photographing, by special permission, are marvelously cheap! May those in charge of our public libraries quickly understand their incompleteness without the "Art annex."

The bibliomaniac owes a debt of gratitude to the Commissioner of Education in that he has given to the country a work which, under the title of "A Report upon the Free Libraries of the United States," has collected not only histories and statistics of the various libraries, but papers relative to binding, catalogueing, shelving and all the minutiae of the care of books, besides papers upon bibliography from the pens of men the best calculated to discuss the subject. Of course in these centennial times such a publication is expected to take the matter in review from the grand starting point a hundred years ago, and one of the most interesting papers is that which gives an account of the efforts of Franklin and his friends of "The Junto" to form a debating society, out of which grew the Philadelphia Library and the American Debating Society. It was pure accident which directed Franklin's steps to Philadelphia. When he left Boston he intended to settle in New York, but as there was already *one* printer there, (in 1723,) and he had no employment for an assistant, he was advised to go to Philadelphia, where a young man had lately died, leaving a vacancy in a printing office in that city!

The next public library to be established was in 1748, in Charleston, S. C., and another in 1753, in Georgetown, S. C. The first public library in New York was not begun until 1754. These were followed by other cities, or rather by other societies in other cities—for they all had their origin in the efforts of private indi-

viduals. But in the progress of civilization and mental culture the State has recognized the importance of these institutions by taxation for their support, and the funds so supplied include sufficient for the building of handsome structures to contain the books and the payment of salaries to the librarians. This Report shows that there are few large cities in the Union now without their public library.

The editors of this Report are Messrs. Warren & Clark, and in his letter to the Secretary, Commissioner Eaton gives the year 1870 as the date of the inception of the idea. We can congratulate the above-named gentlemen upon the result of their six years' labors. The editors have furnished several papers themselves, but the majority are from the pens of librarians and scientific men. Mr. Spofford, the Librarian of Congress, gives several, and we need no greater proof of the wonderful growth of our country in its life of a hundred years, than, after reading of Franklin's struggles, to pay a visit to the Congressional Library and glance through its alcoves shelving thousands of volumes. This library has increased wonderfully since the new copyright law transferred that branch of the Interior Department to the care of the Congressional Librarian, as this law requires that two copies of every publication copyrighted in the United States shall be sent to this Library. Of course the amount of trash in dime novels, jest and song-books, besides other literary ephemera is very great, but they serve to mark the growth of the country in a literary sense since the day when *one* printer sufficed for New York city, and Franklin could find employment in Philadelphia only through the death of another.

Among the very interesting papers in the publication before us is the one giving minute and particular descriptions of public libraries in ten of our principal cities, viz: Brooklyn, Baltimore, Boston, Charleston, Cincinnati, Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and San Francisco, which contain a great deal that is of personal interest. These have been the outgrowth of individual effort, and are "public" libraries, but not in every case "free."

The Peabody Institute of Baltimore was founded by George Peabody in 1857. Mr. Peabody was then living in London, but he selected twenty-five gentlemen of Baltimore to act for him, and placed in their hands the sum of \$350,000; further increasing that sum by gifts to \$1,400,000. The library building was ready for use in 1861. Readers of the *REPUBLIC* will need no reminder of the many other public-spirited acts of the great philanthropist. The want of a place of resort in the evening a little higher than the bar-room or theater, having been felt by several young clerks in Baltimore, they held a consultation over ways and means in 1839. The result was, "The Mercantile Library Association," and the terms of membership are annual subscriptions varying from one to three dollars. The Maryland Institute, for the promotion of the mechanic arts, was originally organized by Fielding Lucas, Jr., and John H. B. Latrobe, in 1825, but, after ten years existence the entire property of the Institute was destroyed, and the society was not reorganized until 1847. The earliest public library in Baltimore was established in 1795, at a meeting of which Right Rev. John Carroll, D. D., the Catholic Bishop, was chairman. It would occupy too much space to enumerate all the like public institutions in the Monumental City, we must give a little attention to others. In Boston we find the Massachusetts Society existing since 1791, when it was organized by a few gentlemen interested in American history. Each decade since has witnessed one or two foundations of literary institutions or libraries down to 1872. Public spirit among her citizens gave Brooklyn her Mercantile Library, as well as several others. Although the people of the Southern States before the Revolution displayed equally with those of the North a desire to foster mental culture, their "peculiar institution," when the country had shaped itself into a nation, prevented a healthy growth of this sentiment, and confined it entirely to the governing class. Private libraries were numerous and costly, and the standard of education among the upper ranks was very high, but there it stopped. The laws forbade anything like

learning to the negro, and the "poor white trash" were too small and too scattered a portion of the community to make it worth while to establish schools for them, while above all was the fear that if such schools should be allowed the negro might surreptitiously acquire sufficient knowledge to make him dissatisfied with his life—in other words, slavery and the school-room were antagonistic, and would not thrive in the same atmosphere. Consequently we find but few public libraries in the Sunny South. The Charleston Library, mentioned above as instituted in 1748, still exists, however, and also the Apprentices' Library, an organization of later date. The Georgia Historical Society, at Savannah, established a library in 1871. Galveston, Texas, has a fine "free" library.

Since the war much has been done toward establishing libraries through the South, where they did not exist previously, and re-establishing those which the exigences of these sad four years rendered useless or destroyed altogether; but the condition of many of the Southern States prevents any very rapid growth in this direction, and we can only hope that, as that terrible time recedes further and further into the past, its paralyzing effects will entirely disappear.

The public libraries of Chicago were nearly all destroyed by the fire of 1871. Some have been reorganized, and some have grown up since. The record of that city in this way is a good one. Rapid growth is a feature of our Western cities, and none give a better example of this than Chicago—our Phoenix, as she may justly be called. And when we remember that not a hundred years ago the whoop of the savage echoed from the now vine-clad hills of the Ohio valley, and that Lo, the poor Indian, with his untutored mind, saw God in the sun and heard Him in the wind that swept through the forest where Cincinnati "raises to eternal heaven her marble halls" at the present day, we cannot but feel a thrill of delight as we contemplate her wonderful development. Her original settlers were nearly all men of means and of fine intellectual culture, and it was as important to them to arrange for a library as for their houses. In 1802, thir-

teen years after the town was begun, the Cincinnati Library was organized at a meeting of the citizens at Mr. Yeatman's, and a committee of three, Jacob Burnet, Martin Bauer, and Lewis Kerr, were appointed to solicit subscriptions. The year 1808 saw the Circulating Library established. In 1821 the Apprentices' Library, and in 1828 the Ohio Mechanics' Institute first saw the light. The library of the latter was kept in a building well known as "Trollope Folly," or Bazaar. Six years after, the Young Men's Mercantile Library also was founded. But we must not linger too long in the Queen City, much as there is to attract and detain us. The public libraries of New York city are also numerous, and in the New York Society Library we have the oldest "circulating" one in the country—it being established in 1700, when Bellomont was Governor of the Province. We have already mentioned the organization of the oldest Philadelphia library, and will only say that this city is not behind her rival in number or age of these establishments. St. Louis being, like Cincinnati, a comparatively young city, her libraries are also of later date; then, too, she had the prejudices of the slaveholder to combat, and, consequently, she suffered equally with the cities further south. We come at last to San Francisco, where we find, to our astonishment, only three public libraries, but, it must be remembered the peculiar class which originally settled there; men whose one idea was to reach the highest pinnacle of wealth in the shortest time, and who had little time for any books beyond their day-book and ledger.

This publication was a part of the Centennial exhibit of the Bureau of Education, and which bureau has been much crippled by the economy of the House during the two sessions just past, consequently the report could not be as exhaustive as it otherwise would have been. But its usefulness will be seen at a glance, and it is offered in so attractive a form as to fix the interest from the first. Few are aware of the care which the General Government has taken in regard to public libraries. This has been shown by liberal grants to Territories, and by the fine libraries in the sev-

eral departments of the Government at Washington besides the Colossus at the Capitol, which bids fair soon to overrun its present barriers—a very Niagara of books! There are many Government publications of much value to the people at large, such as the Pacific Railroad Explorations and Surveys, the Patent Office Reports and *Gazette*, the Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion, yet strange to say there is no deposit of a complete series of these, even in the Library of Congress.

We have mentioned the various subjects of papers in this volume hap-hazard, but the plan of the report has been carefully arranged and is a very good one. First, we have the history of public libraries in the United States; second, their present condition and extent is shown; third, the various questions of library economy and management are discussed; and fourth, as complete statistical information of all classes of public libraries as it is practicable to obtain is presented, and thus forming a volume of incalculable value to the bibliographer and the bibliomania, besides introducing many interesting topics to the casual reader, and affording a means of whiling away an hour or two with profit and pleasure in turning over its pages.

HON. STANLEY MATTHEWS has been elected to the United States Senate by the Ohio Legislature. Mr. Matthews is one of the ablest men in Ohio, and for years has ranked as one of the foremost lawyers in the land. Not a single dissenting vote was cast against his election as Senator from Ohio. This is the first time, we believe, that such an event has occurred in the history of the Republican party. We learn from reliable authority that this action of the Democratic members of the Ohio Legislature was influenced by the earnest appeals of influential Southern Senators and Representatives, who desired that this compliment should be extended to Mr. Matthews in recognition of the friendly and liberal spirit he has exhibited toward the South, and of his earnest advocacy of the policy of pacification and reconciliation.

SKETCHES OF THE CABINET.

In the brief sketches following are embraced the principal political services and characteristics of the *personnel* of President Hayes' Cabinet. Its composition is a declaration of the policy of the administration. In executive ability, in brilliant attainments and works as statesmen and jurists, few of our former Cabinets surpass or equal it, and it begins its operations with the applause of all—with the earnest prayers of the nation for its success in the management of the difficult and weighty matters intrusted to it.

WILLIAM MAXWELL EVARTS.

William Maxwell Evarts was born in Boston, Massachusetts, February 6th, 1818. His father was Jeremiah Evarts, who was graduated at Yale College in 1802, and who, after four years' practice at the bar in New Haven, became the editor of a religious magazine, was in 1812 chosen Treasurer of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and afterward wrote a number of essays on the rights of the Indians. He died in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1831. William M. Evarts, after a preparatory education in his native city, entered Yale College and was graduated in 1837, in the same class with Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, the present Minister to England. At the time of his graduation he was but nineteen years of age. He had then chosen his profession, and having obtained his degree at college, he began his law studies in Harvard. While in the Law School there he developed rapidly the ability as a speaker which he had shown in college, and an unusual diligence as a student. His course finished, the young lawyer went to New York, and in 1841 was admitted to the bar. His keen logical insight soon commanded attention, while by his ability as an advocate in many important cases, he raised for himself steadily the reputation of a leader in the ranks of a profession at that time including some of the most learned and eloquent practitioners which the Empire State has produced. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Union College in 1857; in 1865 the

same honor was offered to him by Yale College, and in 1870 the degree was bestowed upon him by Harvard. On the 19th of April, 1849, he was appointed Deputy United States District Attorney for the New York City district, holding the office precisely four years to a day. In April, 1851, while acting as District Attorney, during the sickness of the regular incumbent, he signalized himself by his able prosecution of the persons engaged in the Cuban filibustering scheme known as "the Cleopatra expedition." In 1853 he resumed the private practice of his profession, and continued in it until his entry into President Johnson's Cabinet, achieving a position which was scarcely second to that of any lawyer in the United States. In 1853 he again gained considerable reputation by his conduct of the celebrated Lemmon slave case, as counsel for the State of New York. In 1850 he invited criticism by his advocacy, in a speech delivered in Castle Garden, of the Compromise measures which were so bitterly opposed by the anti-slavery men of the period, and incurred a hostility in consequence of the position which he assumed that time only could remove from the minds of his hearers. He supported the Fugitive Slave law. In the contest for United States Senator in 1861, Mr. Evarts and Horace Greeley were the rival candidates before the Republican caucus. Mr. Evarts was finally withdrawn by his friends, who voted for Ira Harris, who was elected. His personal history in late years has become inseparable from the record of the nation itself. When Andrew Johnson was impeached by the House of Representatives in 1868, Mr. Evarts was retained by the President, and in his office of leading counsel no doubt contributed by his great knowledge of constitutional law, by his earnest advocacy of his client's cause, and by his untiring efforts in the memorable case, to the success of the President. President Johnson appointed him Attorney General, and he retained the office until the incoming of the Grant Administration, in 1869, performing all the

duties pertaining to his station with eminent ability. When the Treaty of Washington came to be carried out by the tribunal at Geneva, Mr. Evarts was retained by the Administration as counsel to act with Mr. Caleb Cushing and Hon. Charles Francis Adams. His admirable services on that occasion can never be forgotten. To his clear and unanswerable presentation of the disputed claims of this Government was no doubt due, in great measure, the decision in favor of the United States. A case demanding more delicate or careful treatment had probably never arisen between the two nations, and Mr. Evarts proved himself a trustworthy agent in whom to confide an important duty. During his long career as a lawyer he has been identified with many prominent cases, conspicuously as the counsel of Henry Ward Beecher in the great scandal suit. The report that he had received an exceedingly large fee for an opinion on the Berdell mortgage upon the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad made his name famous at one time. He was counsel in the celebrated Pařish will case, and also in a contest of the will of Mrs. Gardner, the mother of President Tyler's widow, finally gaining the case. From time to time he has been consulted in cases demanding an extensive knowledge of the laws governing corporations, and very recently he has taken a part in rapid transit litigation in New York. He has held many honorable positions there, having been for years president of the Bar Association, and being now president of the Union Club. When Grant and Wilson were candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency in 1872, he entered into the contest against Greeley and Brown, and made an impressive speech in Cooper Union. His opinion on the Virginia seizure in 1873 attracted a great deal of attention, and his eulogy of Chief Justice Chase, pronounced at Dartmouth on June 25th, 1873, was one of his noblest rhetorical efforts. He was selected by the Centennial Commissioners to be the orator on the one hundredth anniversary of Independence, and in Philadelphia delivered an oration prepared in the broadest spirit of patriotism, which added new laurels to the

wreath he had already won as an orator and a statesman. In the campaign which opened last summer in New York his name was mentioned at Saratoga with sufficient strength to indicate the wide-spread admiration that is felt for the man. He has been known as a Republican almost from the time of the party's organization, and in the convention at Chicago which nominated Abraham Lincoln, he led and became the spokesman of the New York delegation, presenting the name of William H. Seward in a superb speech. When Chief Justice Chase died, William M. Evarts was confidently spoken of by lawyers as most likely of all men in the nation to be his successor. On the eve of the election last fall he made a great speech for the Republican candidates in Cooper Union, in which he skillfully delineated the weakness and insincerity of the Democratic candidates, and spoke out unflinching for the Republican nominees. His arguments before the Electoral Commission are still fresh in the public mind, and the announcement that he has been chosen to fill the chief place in the incoming President's Cabinet will give encouragement to those who desire to see the dignity of the nation maintained, and will command respect if not admiration abroad, where the fame of Mr. Evarts has been established as second to that of no other American statesman. Mr. Evarts is a member of the firm of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, in Wall street. He was appointed a member of the Charter Commission, formed by Governor Tilden two years ago to report a plan for the better government of cities. In September last he delivered a speech at the unvailing of the Seward statue in Madison square, and on November 26th was the orator at the unvailing of the Webster statue in Central Park, New York.

JOHN SHERMAN.

Hon. John Sherman, the Secretary of the Treasury, was born in Lancaster, Ohio, May 10th, 1823. He was descended from a family of Connecticut Shermans founded by a refugee Roundhead, and his ancestors bequeathed to him a large share of sterling courage, conscience, and good sense. His father—Charles Robert Sher-

man—was a lawyer, and afterward a judge of the Supreme Court. He had a family of eleven children, who, at his death, became scattered. William Tecumseh, now the General of the Army, a brother of John Sherman, became by adoption a member of the family of Hon. Thomas Ewing. John attended school at Mount Vernon until he was fourteen years of age, when he was sent to the Muskingum Improvement to earn his livelihood and to learn engineering. At sixteen years of age a political change gave the Democrats control of the Muskingum Improvement and deprived John Sherman of his place. He began the study of law with his brother, Charles T. Sherman, at Mansfield, Ohio. After a four years' novitiate he obtained a license, and having reached the age of twenty-one, he immediately entered upon practice. He formed a partnership with his brother—John riding the circuits and Charles doing counsel business in the office—which lasted for eleven years. In politics John Sherman was an ultra Whig. He attended the Whig National Conventions of 1848 and 1852, and in the latter year was chosen a Presidential Elector. In 1854, when the Nebraska issue arose, he accepted a nomination for Congress in the Thirteenth Ohio District, and was elected. To the House of Representatives he brought a capacity for fluent debate, a large knowledge of affairs, habits of hard work, the reputation of being sound in judgment, sincere in purpose, and superior to personal considerations in the discharge of his duty. So well were his constituents pleased with his record in the Thirty-fourth Congress that he was returned for the three succeeding terms. When Mr. Chase resigned his seat in the Senate in 1861, to become Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Sherman succeeded him, and has since retained his seat in that body. He was placed upon the Finance Committee; and his speeches against the State banking system, slavery in the District of Columbia, and finance and taxation generally, commanded universal attention. In the Thirty-ninth Congress he devoted himself to the reduction of taxes, and introduced a bill to fund the public

indebtedness into a five per cent. loan, by which means it was believed specie payments could have been reached in 1867, but the bill was mutilated in the Senate and defeated in the House. In the Fortieth Congress Mr. Sherman became chairman of the Finance Committee, and reported a new bill for funding the national debt. This bill he supported in a speech on February 27th, 1868. It authorized the sale of 10-40 five per cent. bonds to redeem all outstanding debts; exempted these bonds from State taxation; provided for the payment of one per cent. annually of the public debt; offered to the holders of the 5-20s the option to exchange them for 10-40s at par; authorized the conversion of legal tenders into bonds and bonds into legal tenders; and authorized contracts payable in gold. By a large portion of the people this was looked upon as a just, wise, and necessary measure, while it was attacked by others as a violation of the pledged faith of the Government and a step toward repudiation. In appearance Mr. Sherman is tall, straight, and exceedingly spare, with brown hair, gray eyes, a large head, high, square forehead, and a countenance indicating the possession of decision, firmness, and self-control. In temperament he is tender and sympathetic. In debate, he speaks rapidly, without effort at display, with great freedom from tricks of oratory, and with animation, going straight at his mark and commanding undivided attention. His personal and political history are alike free from reproach. He has ever been the staunch friend of President Hayes, and his name was not unnaturally mentioned in connection with the formation of the Cabinet at an early moment after the result of the election was known. When, in 1876, the Ohio State Convention was considering the subject of presenting the name of a candidate for the Presidency, Senator Sherman wrote to a member of the convention, urging that Governor Hayes should be put forward, with the assurance of the hearty support of the Republicans of Ohio, and his suggestion was adopted. His financial ability is undisputed, and his experience in the House and Senate, and his familiarity with the finan-

ces of the country, will make him a valued adviser of the President.

GEORGE W. McCRARY.

Hon. George W. McCrary, Secretary of War, is in the prime of life, having been born August 29th, 1835, in Evansville, Ind. Soon after his birth his parents removed to Wisconsin Territory, settling in that part of it which afterward became the State of Iowa. He worked upon the farm for several years, and saved enough money to give him a tolerably good education in a Western academy. In 1854 he made his appearance in the office of Rankin & Miller, in Keokuk, dressed in a suit of homespun. He was duly installed as a student in law, but his appearance was so much against him as to excite ridicule and sarcasm among strangers who saw him in the office. One of his preceptors was Samuel F. Miller, now Judge of the United States Supreme Court. He saw through the homespun and found the material of an able man beneath. When he was asked what he expected to make of that "gentleman," meaning McCrary, he replied: "A first-class lawyer." A year after his entrance into the law office of Miller & Rankin he was admitted to practice, having then only reached his twentieth year. He was abundantly successful from the beginning of his career. Taking an active part in politics, in 1857 he was elected by the Republicans to represent Lee county in the State Legislature, and was the youngest member in the House. He discharged his duties with marked ability, and in 1861 he was elected to the State Senate. Here he served until the close of the war, holding the position of chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs during his first term, and that of chairman of the Judiciary Committee during the second. Upon the appointment in 1863 of Judge Miller to the Supreme Court, Mr. McCrary was selected by him as his successor in business, and from that time until 1868 he devoted himself to the practice of his profession. He was then nominated for Congress by the Republicans, and was elected by a majority of 5,013. In 1870 he was nominated by acclamation, and in the succeeding election received a majority of 3,366. His renomina-

tion in 1872 was again made by acclamation, and he was a third time elected. In the campaign of 1874, when he was a fourth time elected to Congress, he received 11,384 votes, against 9,521 for Leroy G. Palmer, the anti-monopoly candidate. He was not a candidate for re-election last fall. His record in Congress is one of which any man might be proud. He has steadily opposed land grants, fought sturdily all monopolies, insisted from the first upon retrenchment and economy, voted to abolish the franking privilege, and has been one of the most prominent advocates of a thorough and radical reform in the civil service. When he was first elected to Congress he served on the Naval Committee, the Committee on Revision of the Laws, and the Committee on Elections. The latter committee had charge of the famous contest between Brewer and Adams, of Kentucky, and in disposing of it Mr. McCrary made a minority report which so favorably impressed the House that all precedents were forgotten and thrown aside, the minority report was adopted, and the Republican House unseated a Republican and put a Democrat in his place. The familiarity he had shown with election laws won for him the appointment, at the beginning of his second term, of chairman of the Committee on Elections—a compliment unheard of before for so young a member. In the Forty-third Congress he was chairman of the Committee on Railways and Canals, and in the last Congress he was a member of the Judiciary Committee. Mr. McCrary's record in relation to the formation of the Electoral Tribunal is too recent to need detailed mention. In Congress he has won not only a reputation for tireless industry, wisdom, honesty, and faithfulness, but has shown by his life that it is possible for a man to be a politician and at the same time to retain his integrity so completely, that after nearly ten years of public service no taint of corruption in any shape has ever adhered to his garments, nor has he ever been soiled by the breath of political scandal.

RICHARD M. THOMPSON.

Hon. Richard M. Thompson, the Secretary of the Navy, now of Indiana, is a Vir-

ginian by birth, a native of Culpeper county, and was born on the 9th of June, 1809. He received a good English and classical education, but his tastes led him away from the place of his birth to seek adventures in the wilds of Kentucky, to which State he removed before he became of age. Here he remained for a few years in the capacity of a clerk in a country store, in the town of Louisville. The shop, however, was not to his taste, and he removed to Lawrence county, Indiana, where he tried school-teaching. Again he entered a store, but this time with a purpose beyond becoming a merchant, for, while he sold goods by day, he took up the study of the law and devoted his nights to preparation for that profession. A three years' probation of this sort brought him within the bar, to which he was admitted in 1834. He early developed a taste for political affairs, and the same year he was admitted to the bar he was elected to the Indiana Legislature as a Whig. In 1835 he was re-elected, and, his second term in the Assembly completed, he was chosen, in 1863, a State Senator. He served as President *pro tem.* of that body during his two years' term. His voice was heard for Harrison in the historic "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" campaign, in which contest he worked with great zeal, both as a writer and stump speaker. He was an elector for the State of Indiana in that election. Rising in the esteem of his constituents, in 1841 he was chosen to Congress, and in 1844 his name again appeared as an elector on the Whig ticket. In 1847 he was again in Congress, and at the end of his term declined a renomination. As a mark of the confidence which was felt in his ability, at the time of President Taylor's Administration, he was offered by the President the appointment of Chargé d'Affaires to Austria, which he declined. He also declined the office of Recorder of the General Land Office, which was tendered to him by President Fillmore. In the Republican convention of 1860, at Chicago, he framed and read the platform, and he has earned the reputation in the West, and in fact throughout the Northern States, of having prepared a greater number of platforms than any living politician,

and of having prepared most of them well. In 1864 his name was again placed upon the electoral ticket in Indiana for the third time since he had entered political life, and in 1868 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in Chicago which nominated Gen. Grant. Again, in 1876, he took part in the national convention, and, as chairman of the Indiana delegation, nominated Senator Morton in a speech which was certainly not the least effective of the many superior speeches heard on that occasion. Though nearly 70 years of age, Mr. Thompson is a man full of strength and vigor; with a figure tall, straight, and commanding, a countenance of great strength and intelligence, his presence is at once inspiring and pleasing. As a speaker he is one of the best ever heard in our political campaigns, and is always listened to with satisfaction.

CARL SCHURZ.

Carl Schurz, the Secretary of the Interior, appointed by President Hayes, was born at Liblar, near Cologne, Prussia, March 2d, 1829. When the revolution of 1848 broke out, it found him pursuing his studies in the University of Bonn, and joining Gottfried Kinkel, professor of rhetoric in the university, in the publication of a liberal newspaper. In 1849, owing to an unsuccessful attempt to promote an insurrection in Bonn, he fled with Kinkel to the palatine, and took part, as an adjutant, in the defense of Rastadt. The fortress surrendered, and Schurz escaped to Switzerland, only to return secretly to Germany in 1850, when he skillfully effected the escape of Kinkel from the fortress of Spandau, in which he had been condemned to serve twenty years' imprisonment. He was correspondent in Paris, in 1851, for German journals; afterward spent a year teaching in London; and in 1852 came to the United States. He spent three years in Philadelphia studying law, when he removed to Madison, Wisconsin. He delivered speeches for the Republican party in German during the campaign of 1856, and in 1857 was defeated as the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Wisconsin. His first English speech was delivered during the contest between Stephen A. Douglas

and Lincoln, in 1858. In 1860 he was a delegate to the Republican Convention at Chicago, and was largely instrumental in securing that part of the platform relating to citizens of foreign origin. He spoke in both German and English throughout the campaign. President Lincoln appointed him Minister to Spain, but he resigned in December, 1861, and, accepting the commission of brigadier general, he assumed command, June 17th, 1862, of a division under Gen. Sigel, and took part in the second battle of Bull Run. On March 14th, 1863, he was promoted to be major general, and in the battle of Chancellorsville his division was routed by Jackson. At the battle of Gettysburg he commanded the Eleventh Corps, and he afterward participated in the battle of Chattanooga. Returning to the practice of law at the close of the war, he was employed in Washington as a newspaper correspondent in 1865-'6, and made a report to Congress, as Special Commissioner appointed by President Johnson, on the condition of the Southern States. His report was extremely distasteful to the President. He removed to Detroit and founded the *Detroit Post*, and became in 1867 the editor of the *St. Louis Westliche Post*, both of which newspapers were conducted with remarkable ability. In 1868 he was temporary chairman of the Republican National Convention in Chicago, and labored in the canvass for Gen. Grant's election. He was chosen United States Senator from Missouri in 1869, his term ending 1875. At the expiration of his term the Democrats of Missouri elected the former rebel Gen. Cockrell as his successor. Opposing some of President Grant's administrative acts, he took a leading part in the organization of the Liberal Party, and presided over the convention at Cincinnati which nominated Horace Greeley. In visits to Europe in 1873 and 1875 he was received with much consideration in Germany, and on his return participated in the Ohio canvass with Gov. Hayes, opposing the inflation schemes of Gov. Allen. During the campaign of 1876 he devoted himself assiduously to the Republican cause, making speeches in German throughout the East and West, speaking night and

day, and attracting immense audiences of Germans in every city which he visited. In appearance he is tall and slight, with dark hair and beard. In debate he is a rapid and fluent speaker, and a complete master of English, which he speaks without a perceptible trace of foreign accent. Among his best known works are the "Irrepressible Conflict," "The Abolition of Slavery as a War Measure," and his "Eulogy on Charles Sumner." His course has always been fearless. While he has been independent in his views, and has recognized no authority superior to his own individual judgment, he has, during his political life of more than twenty years, won the respect of all classes of citizens.

CHARLES DEVENS.

Charles Devens, the new Attorney General, is one of the most thoroughly respected men in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, although he has by no means been recently a conspicuous man in politics, or in any other sphere than that of the Judiciary. He is about fifty-seven years of age, having been born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, April 4th, 1820. He entered Harvard College when he was fourteen years of age, in the year 1834, and was graduated in 1838. He then entered the law school of the same college, from which he was in due time graduated, and in 1841 was admitted to the bar, beginning his practice in Franklin county. In 1846 he was elected to the State Senate, and was appointed United States Marshal for Massachusetts in 1849, holding the office until 1853. He supported the Fugitive Slave law. Upon the outbreak of the war he entered the service as major of the Third Battalion of Massachusetts Volunteer Rifles. He soon rose in rank, being appointed colonel of the Fifteenth Massachusetts in August, 1861. On April 15th, 1862, he was promoted to be brigadier general, and for gallant and meritorious conduct before the capture of Richmond, April 3d, 1865, he was brevetted major general of volunteers. From September, 1865, to June, 1866, he was Military Governor of the Eastern District of South Carolina, after which he was mustered out of the service. He was conspicuous throughout the war for his gal-

lantry in the field and his ability in every branch of the soldier's sphere, entering into numerous engagements. His first action was at Ball's Bluff, and his last in the engagement at Appomattax Court-house. He was wounded at Ball's Bluff, Fair Oaks, Chancellorsville, and Cold Harbor. He was appointed Associate Justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts in 1867, retaining that position until October, 1873, when he was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

DAVID M. KEY.

Postmaster General David M. Key was born in Greene county, East Tennessee, in 1824. His father was a Baptist minister. Young Key was reared on a farm, and, after obtaining a common school education, taught school to obtain means to pay his way through college. In 1850 he was graduated at Hiwassee College, East Tennessee, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1853, and settled in Chattanooga, where he has ever since resided. In 1861 he joined the Confederate army, entered the service as lieutenant colonel of the Forty-third Tennessee Regiment, served through the war, and surrendered in North Carolina under General Joseph E. Johnston. In 1865 his old friend Andrew Johnson pardoned him. He returned to his home in Chattanooga and renewed the practice of law. In 1869 he was elected to the Constitutional Convention, and was earnest in securing the rights of full citizenship to the colored people, with whom he is very popular. Although a Democrat, his course has been so liberal as to win the respect, admiration, and often the support of Republicans. The county of Hamilton, in which he resides, is Republican; but its members in the Legislature were his zealous supporters. In 1875 Mr. Key was appointed by Governor Porter to fill the vacant seat of Andrew Johnson in the Senate. He was recently defeated as candidate for election to that office, lacking only three votes, but received every vote of both parties from East Tennessee, which gave Hayes 10,000 majority. He also received every Republican vote in the Legislature. His defeat was due to his non-partisan course in the Senate. He voted

for the Mississippi investigation, and was the only Democratic Senator who did. At his home he is regarded as a representative Confederate, a just, liberal, honest man, who thoroughly accepted the situation in 1865, and has done all in his power to promote good-will and harmony between the sections. In 1870 he delivered an oration over the graves of the Federal dead at Chattanooga, which touched the popular heart, winning golden opinions from ex-soldiers of both sides. He is a man of imposing presence, and, while not brilliant or showy, has solid qualities and sterling integrity which command respect. He has long been regarded as the leading lawyer of East Tennessee, and from 1870 to 1875, when he was appointed Senator, was Chancellor of the Chattanooga Circuit. In the Senate in December last he made a speech declaring his opinion that Oregon should be counted for Hayes and Wheeler. While he did not question the honesty, the motives, or the patriotism of Oregon's Governor, he thought he had made a mistake in his selection of an elector to fill an assumed vacancy. While he maintained his views as a Democrat without apology, he expressed them with moderation, and without betraying the alarm that was too apparent in some of his Democratic brethren. He repeatedly spoke of the Republican candidates during the election as patriotic and honest men, of whom any party or country might be justly proud.

BERLIN is full of feverish excitement, and threatened with riot from the laboring classes, who present a picture of distress and wretchedness such as the scenes in Lyons, France, and among our own people in the mining regions are but pigmies. Before the great Franco-Prussian war Germany was said to be the most prosperous nation on the Continent. But it appears with her as it has with all countries which have passed through the storms of a desperate conflict, that the reaction has come owing to the fact that the war stimulated various kinds of unproductive industries which exhausted the healthy, vigorous resources of the Empire, and caused a prostration at present of her industrial interests.

A PARALLEL:

OR, REMARKABLE RESEMBLANCE BETWEEN THE POLICY OF GOVERNMENT OF
PRESIDENT MONROE AND PRESIDENT HAYES.

In looking over the famous correspondence between General Andrew Jackson and Mr. James Monroe, the fifth President of the United States, which took place just previous to the accession of the latter to the office of Chief Magistrate on the 4th of March, 1817, it will be seen, that after a lapse of sixty years, the magnanimous action taken by President Monroe, in accordance with the patriotic advice and counsel of the Hero of New Orleans, has been adopted and is now pursued by President Hayes, under circumstances of sectional differences and discords of momentous magnitude not altogether unlike in character as existing when Mr. Monroe reached the Presidency, from those of the present day, when the bold and fearless reformer is now in the great chair of State.

It will be remembered by those familiar with the history of the eventful period embraced in the war of 1812, during which the administration of Mr. Madison was surrounded and menaced with trying and fearful difficulties, that to the people of the Eastern States—and especially to the old Federal party of that section—the war of 1812 was exceedingly unpopular; and, perhaps, no tidings were ever more joyfully received by any rulers of nations than was welcomed by Mr. Madison late in December, 1814, of the happy termination of the war by the treaty of peace just concluded at Ghent.

The war was over, but the heart-burnings and political animosities that had sprung up during that trying time in our country's progress still remained behind, and the business and peace of the country as well as the successful administration of government was constantly and unfavorably affected by the bitter warfare carried on between the then Federal and Republican parties. It was the ardent and patriotic wish and desire of General Jackson that these political discords should be softened down or removed altogether, as far as practicable, by a judicious and magnani-

mous action on the part of the Government. Hence his letter to Mr. Monroe of the 12th of November, 1816, from which the following passage is taken as bearing prominently on such policy:

"Pardon me, my dear sir, for the following remarks concerning the next Presidential term; they are made with the sincerity and freedom of a friend. I cannot doubt they will be received with feelings similar to those which have impelled me to make them. Everything depends on the selection of your ministry. In every selection party and party feelings should be avoided. Now is the time to exterminate the monster called party spirit. By selecting characters most conspicuous for their probity, virtue, capacity, and firmness, you will go far to, if not entirely, eradicate those feelings which on former occasions threw so many obstacles in the way of government, and, perhaps, have the pleasure and honor of uniting a people heretofore politically divided. The Chief Magistrate of a great and powerful nation should never indulge in party feelings. His conduct should be liberal and disinterested, always bearing in mind that he acts for the whole and not a part of the community. By this course you will exalt the national character and acquire for yourself a name as imperishable as monumental marble. Consult no party in your choice; pursue the dictates of that unerring judgment which has so long and so often benefitted our country and rendered conspicuous its rulers. These are the sentiments of a friend. They are the feelings—if I know my own heart—of an undissembled patriot."

Mr. Monroe, to a great extent, shaped his policy of government with reference to appointments in accordance with the advice of his warm and devoted friend and patriot, the great old chief, and placed prominently in his cabinet as its premier John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts.

In reply to General Jackson upon the subject, in a letter dated Washington city, March 1st, 1817, he thus explains his action and policy:

"I shall take a person for the Department of State from the eastward, and Mr. Adams' claims, by long service in

our diplomatic concerns, appear to entitle him to the preference, supported by his acknowledged abilities and integrity, his nomination will go to the Senate. Mr. Crawford will remain in the Treasury. After all that has been said, I have thought that I should put the administration more on national grounds by taking the Secretary of State from the eastward than from this quarter, or from the South or West. By this arrangement there can be no cause to suspect unfair combination for improper purposes. Each member will stand on his own merit, and the people will respect us all according to our conduct. To each I will act impartially, and of each expect the performance of his duty. While I am here I shall make the administration: first, for the country and its cause; secondly, to give effect to the government of the people, through me, for the term of my appointment, not for the aggrandizement of any one."

Fortunate and happy will our entire country be, if now and in the future its governmental affairs shall be carried on by such patriots, and under such auspices. Friendly and proper fraternal feeling will,

ere long, be restored among the descendants of those patriotic men of the Revolution, who, during a long and dark period that tried the souls of the bravest, fought side by side under the command of the great Washington for the liberties and welfare of all; and when the Southern States shall have assured to them domestic peace and tranquillity, by the proposed magnanimous action of our present Chief Magistrate, the East, forgiving or forgetting past errors of commission, remembering, if history and tradition do not misrepresent the past, that in that section during the war of 1812 there was some expressed intention of going out of the Union unless the war was stopped—then the South, bounding up from her desolation, will gratefully accept the restoration; and at no remote period sectional distinctions may be removed—no North, no South, no East, no West, but to be an American citizen will be as proud a title as that claimed and enjoyed in the palmiest days of the Roman Republic.

EXECUTIVE AND DEPARTMENT DOINGS.

THE EXECUTIVE.

LOUISIANA.

The President and his Cabinet have been giving very close attention to the Southern difficulties. They propose a further investigation into the facts in the Louisiana case, and have decided upon a commission for that purpose. Those only who are afraid of more light and truth on the subject oppose the measure.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

In reference to South Carolina, after coming to an understanding regarding the ultimate purpose of the Administration in the matter, the following letter was prepared and a copy directed to be sent to the gubernatorial contestants in South Carolina:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March 23, 1877.*

SIR: I am instructed by the President to bring to you his purpose to take into immediate consideration the position of affairs in South Carolina, with a view of determining the course which, under the Constitu-

tion and laws of the United States, it may be his duty to take in reference to the situation in that State as he finds it upon succeeding to the Presidency.

It will give the President great pleasure to confer with you in person if you shall find it convenient to visit Washington, and shall concur with him in thinking such a conference the readiest and best mode of placing your views as to the political situation in your State before him. He would greatly prefer this direct communication of opinion and information as to any other method, ascertaining your views upon the present condition and immediate prospect of public interest in South Carolina.

If reasons of weight with you should discourage this course, the President will be glad to receive any communication from you in writing, or through any delegate possessing your confidence, that will convey to him your views of the impediments to the peaceful and orderly organization of a single and undisputed State government in South Carolina, and of the best methods of renewing them. It is the earnest desire of the President to be able to put an end as speedily as possible to all appearances of intervention of the military authority of

the United States in the political derangements which affect the government and afflict the people of South Carolina. In this desire the President cannot doubt he truly represents the patriotic feelings of the great body of the people of the United States. It is impossible that protracted disorder in the domestic government of any State can or should ever fail to be a matter of lively interest and solicitude to the people of the whole country. In furtherance of the prompt and safe execution of this general purpose he invites a full communication of your opinions on the whole subject in such one of the proposed forms as may seem to you most useful.

By the direction of the President, I have addressed to the Hon. Wade Hampton a duplicate of this letter.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. K. ROGERS, Private Secretary.

To the Hon. Daniel H. Chamberlain, &c.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

MINISTER WASHBURNE ASKS TO BE RECALLED.

The following is the correspondence between Minister Washburne and the President on the subject of Mr. Washburne's request to be recalled as United States Minister to France :

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1877.

To the President:

In pursuance of a determination long since formed to return home at the end of eight years of service as Minister of the United States to France, I now have the honor to request that I may be recalled, the same to take effect immediately, or upon the presentation of the letters of credence of my successor, as may be more agreeable to you. In making known to you my desire in this regard I beg leave to express my best wishes for the success of your Administration, for your own personal welfare, and the peace, happiness and prosperity of our country.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
E. B. WASHBURNE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1877.

E. B. Washburne, Esq., &c.:

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 23d instant, accompanied by a letter which you have addressed to the President, asking to be recalled as Minister of the United States near the French Republic, the same to take effect immediately, or on the presentation of the

letter of credence of your successor, as may be most agreeable to the President.

I am instructed by the President to say, in reply, that your request for recall will be granted and your resignation accepted, on the understanding that you will remain in your official position until your successor shall be appointed and shall have presented his letter of credence. I am also instructed to add an expression of the President's appreciation of the faithful manner in which your official duties have been performed, and of the services rendered to your country and your countrymen in France, in a period of unusual embarrassment and difficulty, services which must ever remain on record as among the most important rendered by the diplomatic representatives of this Government.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. M. EVARTS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

SUBSIDIARY SILVER COIN.

The Treasurer of the United States has been directed, upon the receipt by him from any national bank designated as a public depository of the United States, located in any city in which there is no independent Treasury office, of a certificate stating that a deposit has been made to his credit in general account of the sum of one thousand dollars, or any multiple thereof not exceeding ten thousand dollars, in currency, to cause a shipment to be made from some mint of the United States to the bank issuing the certificate, of a like amount of subsidiary silver coin, the expense of transportation to be paid by the mint.

LICENSED OFFICERS OF STEAM VESSELS.

In compliance with a resolution passed by the Board of Supervising Inspectors at their annual meeting, held January 17th, 1877, the following rule, from the Revised Rules and Regulations governing the Steamboat-Inspection Service, approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, was promulgated for the information of all licensed officers of steam vessels, and a rigid compliance with its provisions enjoined upon all concerned :

"RULE 55. Whenever a steamer meets with an accident involving loss of life or damage to property by sinking, burning, explosion, or other cause, it shall be the duty of the licensed officers of any such steamer to report the same, without delay, to the nearest local board ; provided, when from distance it may be inconvenient to report in person, it may be done in writing, and the report sworn to before an authorized magistrate."

Local inspectors are instructed to furnish

a copy of the circular with every master's, mate's, pilot's, and engineer's license issued.

REDEMPTION OF 5-20 BONDS OF 1865— MAY AND NOVEMBER.

By virtue of the authority given by the Act of Congress approved July 14th, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," notice is given that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein-below designated, known as "Five-twenty Bonds," of the Act of March 3d, 1865, dated November 1st, 1865, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the city of Washington, on and after the tenth day of June, 1877, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day :

Coupon Bonds.

\$500—No. 38851 to No. 40400, both inc.
\$1,000—No. 98651 to No. 108100, both inc.
Total coupon, \$7,000,000.

Registered Bonds.

\$50—No. 491 to No. 496, both inc.
\$100—No. 6351 to No. 6386, both inc.
\$500—No. 3961 to No. 3973, both inc.
\$1,000—No. 15051 to No. 15163, both inc.
\$5,000—No. 6768 to No. 7385, both inc.
Total registered, \$3,000,000; aggregate, \$10,000,000.

The principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein-below designated, known as "Five-twenty Bonds," of the Act of March 3, 1865, dated November 1st, 1865, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the city of Washington, on and after the fifteenth day of June, 1877, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day:

Coupon Bonds.

\$500—No. 40401 to No. 42300, both inc.
\$1,000—No. 198101 to No. 121000, both inc.
Total coupon, \$9,500,000.

Registered Bonds.

\$100—No. 6387 to No. 6394, both inc.
\$500—No. 3974 to No. 3976, both inc.
\$1,000—No. 15164 to No. 15177, both inc.
\$5,000—No. 7386 to No. 7493, both inc.
Total registered, \$500,000; aggregate, \$10,000,000.

All United States bonds, forwarded for redemption, should be addressed to the "Loan Division, Secretary's Office," and all registered bonds should be assigned to "the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption."

Where parties desire checks in payment for registered bonds drawn to order of any one but the payee, they should assign them to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption *account of the owner or owners.*

TREASURY CIRCULAR TO INDIAN AGENTS AND OTHERS.

Under sections 1764 and 1765, Revised Statutes, *double salaries or extra compensation* will be disallowed in the settlement of accounts.

Under section 189, the employment of *attorneys or counsel*, at the expense of the United States, is forbidden by law. The Department of Justice should be called upon to attend to matters requiring legal action or advice.

Under section 236, all *claims or accounts* requiring semi-judicial action to determine or adjust, or any claim arising out of *breach of contract, loss of property, or other uncertain matter*, should be referred to the Office of Indian Affairs for consideration and report to the Treasury Department; all *current expenses* should be paid in, and vouchers rendered with the accounts of, the quarter in which the expense was incurred, or else referred as above required; however, if, from the non-receipt of funds, or other *good cause*, (which must be fully stated on voucher,) payment cannot be made during the *current quarter*, or before its accounts are rendered, it may (in exceptional cases) be made in the next succeeding one, *but in no case at any later period*. The practice of disbursing officers of adjudicating uncertain or doubtful claims, or of including in the current quarter vouchers for expenses incurred long previous, must be discontinued.

Disbursing officers are not authorized to pay the heirs or legal representatives of a creditor of the Government the balance due until the accounts of such creditor have been acted upon at the Treasury; however, on special application by the disbursing officer, the amount due being small, he may be authorized by the Comptroller, after an examination of the vouchers at the Treasury, to make payment to the heirs or legal representatives.

An agent paying the balance of salary due his predecessor or other disbursing officer, who is at the time a debtor to the United States, does so in violation of law—such claims must be settled at the Treasury Department.

It is entirely out of the province of a disbursing officer to rectify alleged errors in the payment of accounts of other officers, or to pay any claims for short allowances on former settlement.

When a disbursing officer makes an *illegal or double payment* on the order of a superior, he does it at his peril, and the Government reserves the right to charge it to either or both.

Witnesses to payments or other transactions must affix their signatures opposite

every mark witnessed—and certificates of interpreters and others must be worded so as to show distinctly what they are certifying to—in case of payments, by giving *names, numbers, or amounts*, or all of them. A certificate as to the correctness of the "foregoing" is not sufficiently explicit.

Credit will not be given a disbursing officer for a *transfer* of funds to an officer or other person *not under bonds*, until the money has been satisfactorily accounted for.

An officer having property or funds cannot escape accountability by surrendering it to others not authorized to receive it.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

PAY OF THE ARMY.

The following tables give the pay of officers in active service :

GRADE.	Yearly Pay.	Monthly Pay.
Colonel.....	\$3,500 00	\$291 67
Lieutenant Colonel.....	3,000 00	250 00
Major.....	2,500 00	208 33
Captain.....	1,800 00	150 00
First Lieutenant.....	1,500 00	125 00
Second Lieutenant.....	1,400 00	116 67

GRADE.	MONTHLY PAY.			
	5 years' Service.	10 years' Service.	15 years' Service.	20 yrs' Service.
	10 p. c.	20 p. c.	30 p. c.	40 p. c.
Colonel.....	\$320 83	\$350 00	*\$375 00	\$375 00
Lieut. Colonel.....	275 00	300 00	325 00	333 33
Major.....	229 17	250 00	270 83	291 67
Captain.....	165 00	180 00	195 00	210 00
First Lieut.....	137 50	150 00	162 50	175 00
Second Lieut.....	128 33	140 00	151 67	163 33

* The maximum pay of a colonel is by law \$4,500 per annum, hence less than full 40 per cent. can accrue.

† The maximum pay of a lieutenant colonel is by law \$4,000 per annum, hence less than full 40 per cent. can accrue.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR.

INQUIRIES BY THE SECRETARY INTO THE WORKING, ETC., OF THE DIFFERENT BUREAUS OF HIS DEPARTMENT.

The following letter has been addressed by Secretary Schurz to all the heads of bureaus in the Interior Department :

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21, 1877.

SIR: I desire you to report to me, in writing, at as early a day as possible on the following points :

1. The organization, distribution and method of business in your bureau.
2. The force employed, and the character of their employment in detail.

3. The efficiency of the force, giving your judgment as to the changes that may be desirable in the *personnel* for the interest of the service.

4. What reductions may be practicable.

5. Your observations as to existing abuses, if any there be, and as to the remedies to be applied.

6. Your views as to changes, if any, that may be desirable, in the business methods of your bureau.

Your report will serve as a basis of future examination.

Very respectfully, C. SCHURZ,
Secretary.

MUCH IN LITTLE.—The New York *Inquirer* says : "Within the great and universal the small and tender nestle and find rest. The prairie, that has kept itself all day to the lone traveler a wide, wild wilderness—space on the right of him, space on the left, and space before, broad, silent, dead—at night shows misgivings for its inhospitable greatness. And as the darkness begins to fall the vast stretch of land re- lents, comes hovering in and centers in a pleasant light seen ahead, and in a well-illuminated home, walled in, comfortable and tidy, from the endless outreach. There the feet, grown weary with the long, waste journey, find repose on ground reclaimed. There, beneath a roof—the first that has struck the eye for miles and miles—the un- bounded good-will comes to a point in the breasts of friends, friends to the stranger, to give him good cheer of love and food. The Infinite draws itself in from its interminable spaces sprinkled with stars, to the little nest of birds, to the cradle with a baby in it, to the family sitting-room, dis- mantled by a boy playing horse with the furniture. Out of the infinite space is hewn the nook of an arbor, where elegant ease and pleasantries may sit ; then there is the quiet yard, with tree and vine, walk and flowers. Out of the high without top, and the deep without bottom, and the broad that has no end, is molded the home, where coming repasts make the house fragrant ; where pictures, music, and books enliven the scene ; where children sport ; where middle-age meets the sturdy demands of life ; where the old rest from their labors. The immense, as seen in the ever-beaming bouquet of suns and nebulae that the long- est-sighted telescope cannot see across, tones itself down into a flower-pot in a win- dow. The Infinite Spirit tones itself down from the love that delights to create a world and form the race, to the love that kisses young lips, steadies unsteady feet, holds to the truth of God and rears a sanctuary to His worship."

THE FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE SENATE.

[Republicans in roman, Democrats in *italic*, Independent in SMALL CAPS.]

<i>Term expires.</i>	<i>Term expires.</i>
ALABAMA.	MISSISSIPPI.
1879 George E. Spencer.	1881 Branch K. Bruce.
1883 John T. Morgan.	1883 L. Q. C. Lamar.
ARKANSAS.	MISSOURI.
1879 S. W. Dorsey.	1879 Louis V. Boggy.
1883 A. H. Garland.	1881 F. M. Cockrell.
CALIFORNIA.	NEBRASKA.
1879 Aaron A. Sargent.	1881 A. S. Paddock.
1881 Newton Booth.	1883 Alvin Saunders.
COLORADO.	NEVADA.
1879 Jerome B. Chaffee.	1879 John P. Jones.
1883 Henry M. Teller.	1881 William Sharon.
CONNECTICUT.	NEW HAMPSHIRE.
1879 Wm. H. Barnum.	1879 B. Wadleigh.
1881 William W. Eaton.	1883 Edwin H. Rollins.
DELAWARE.	NEW JERSEY.
1881 Thomas F. Bayard.	1881 T. F. Randolph.
1883 Eli Saulsbury.	1883 John R. McPherson.
FLORIDA.	NEW YORK.
1879 Simeon B. Conover.	1879 Roscoe Conkling.
1881 Charles W. Jones.	1881 Francis Kernan.
GEORGIA.	NORTH CAROLINA.
1879 John B. Gordon.	1879 A. S. Merrimon.
1883 Benjamin H. Hill.	1883 M. W. Ransom.
ILLINOIS.	OHIO.
1879 R. J. Oglesby.	1879 Stanley Matthews.
1883 DAVID DAVIS.	1881 A. G. Thurman.
INDIANA.	OREGON.
1879 Oliver P. Morton.	1879 John H. Mitchell.
1881 J. E. McDonald.	1883 Lafayette F. Grover.
IOWA.	PENNSYLVANIA.
1879 William B. Allison.	1879 J. D. Cameron.
1883 S. J. Kirkwood.	1881 William A. Wallace.
KANSAS.	RHODE ISLAND.
1879 John J. Ingalls.	1881 A. E. Burdette.
1883 P. B. Plumb.	1883 Henry B. Anthony.
KENTUCKY.	SOUTH CAROLINA.
1879 T. C. McCreery.	1879 John J. Patterson.
1883 James B. Beck.	1883 D. T. Corbin, (C.)
LOUISIANA.	TENNESSEE.
1879 (Vacancy.)	1881 James E. Bailey.
1883 W. P. Kellogg, (C.)	1883 Isham G. Harris.
MAINE.	TEXAS.
1879 Hannibal Hamlin.	1881 Samuel B. Maxey.
1883 James G. Blaine.	1883 Richard Coke.
MARYLAND.	VERMONT.
1879 George E. Dennis.	1879 Justin S. Morrill.
1881 W. P. Whyte.	1881 Geo. F. Edmunds.
MASSACHUSETTS.	VIRGINIA.
1881 Henry L. Dawes.	1881 Robert E. Withers.
1883 George F. Hoar.	1883 John W. Johnston.
MICHIGAN.	WEST VIRGINIA.
1881 I. P. Christyancy.	1881 Frank Hereford.
1883 Thomas W. Ferry.	1883 Henry G. Davis.
MINNESOTA.	WISCONSIN.
1881 S. J. R. McMillan.	1879 Timothy O. Howe.
1883 William Windom.	1881 Angus Cameron.

Republicans, 41; Democrats, 33; Independent, 1; Vacancy, 1.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[Republicans in roman, Democrats in *italic*.]

ALABAMA.	2. William F. Stemons.
1. John T. Jones.	3. Jordan E. Cravens.
2. Hilary A. Herbert.	4. Thomas M. Gwenter.
3. J. N. Williams.	
4. C. M. Shelley.	CALIFORNIA.
5. Robert F. Ligon.	1. Horace Davis.
6. G. W. Hewitt.	2. Horace F. Page.
7. William H. Forney.	3. J. K. Luttrell.
8. W. W. Garth.	4. Romualdo Pacheco.
ARKANSAS.	COLORADO.
1. Lucien C. Cause.	James B. Belford.

CONNECTICUT.

- George M. Landers.
- James Phelps.
- John T. Wait.
- Levi Warner.

DELAWARE.

- James Williams.
- Florida.
- William J. Purman.
- Horatio Bisbee, Jr.

GEORGIA.

- Julius Hartridge.
- William E. Smith.
- Philip Cook.
- Henry R. Harris.
- Milton A. Candler.
- James H. Blount.
- William H. Felton.
- Alex. H. Stephens.
- H. P. Bell.

ILLINOIS.

- William Aldrich.
- Curier H. Harrison.
- Lorenz Brentano.
- William Lathrop.
- H. C. Burdard.
- Thos. J. Henderson.
- Philip C. Hayes.
- Greenbury L. Fort.
- Thomas A. Boyd.
- B. F. Marsh.
- R. W. Knapp.
- Wm. M. Springer.
- Thomas F. Tipton.
- Joseph G. Cannon.
- John E. Eden.
- W. A. J. Sparks.
- Wm. R. Morrison.
- William Hartzell.
- R. W. Townsend.

INDIANA.

- Benoni S. Fuller.
- James R. Cobb.
- George A. Bicknell.
- Leonidas Sexton.
- Thomas M. Browne.
- Milton S. Robinson.
- John Hanna.
- Morton C. Hunter.
- Michael D. White.
- William H. Calkins.
- James L. Evans.
- A. H. Hamilton.
- John H. Baker.

IOWA.

- J. C. Stone.
- Hiram Price.
- T. W. Burdick.
- N. C. Deering.
- Rush Clark.
- Ezekiel S. Sampson.
- H. J. B. Cummings.
- W. F. Sapp.
- Addison Oliver.
- KANSAS.
- William A. Phillips.
- Dudley C. Haskell.
- Thomas Ryan.

KENTUCKY.

- Andrew R. Boone.
- James McKenzie.
- John W. Caldwell.
- J. Proctor Knott.
- Albert S. Willis.
- John G. Carlisle.
- J. C. S. Blackburn.
- Milton J. Durham.
- Thomas Turner.
- John B. Clarke.

LOUISIANA.

- Randall L. Gibson.
- E. John Ellis.
- Chester B. Darrall.
- George L. Smith.
- John E. Leonard.
- Charles E. Nash.

MAINE.

- Thomas B. Reed.
- William P. Frye.
- Stephen D. Lindsey.
- Llewellyn Powers.
- Eugene Hale.

MARYLAND.

- Daniel M. Henry.
- Charles B. Roberts.
- William Kimmell.
- Thomas Slocum.
- Eli J. Henkle.
- William Walsh.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- William W. Crapo.
- Benjamin W. Harris.
- Walbridge A. Field.
- Leopold Morse.
- Nathaniel P. Banks.
- George B. Loring.
- Benjamin F. Butler.
- William Claflin.
- William W. Rice.
- Amasa Norcross.
- George D. Robinson.

MICHIGAN.

- Alphus S. Williams.
- Edwin Willits.
- Jonas H. McGowan.
- E. W. Keightley.
- John W. Stone.
- Mark S. Brewer.
- Omar D. Conger.
- Charles C. Ellsworth.
- Jay A. Hubbell.

MINNESOTA.

- Mark H. Dunnell.
- Horace B. Strait.
- Jacob H. Stewart.

MISSISSIPPI.

- H. L. Muldrow.
- Vin H. Manning.
- Hernando D. Money.
- Otha R. Singleton.
- Charles E. Hooker.
- J. R. Chalmers.

MISSOURI.

- Anthony Ittner.
- Nathan Cole.
- L. S. Metcalfe.
- Robert A. Hatcher.
- Richard P. Bland.
- C. H. Morgan.
- Thos. T. Crittenden.
- Benj. J. Franklin.
- David Rea.
- H. M. Pollard.
- J. B. Clark, Jr.
- John M. Glover.
- Aylett H. Buckner.

NEBRASKA.

NEVADA.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

NEW JERSEY.

NEW YORK.

NORTH CAROLINA.

NORTH DAKOTA.

OHIO.

OKLAHOMA.

OREGON.

PENNSYLVANIA.

RHODE ISLAND.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

TENNESSEE.

TEXAS.

VERMONT.

VIRGINIA.

WEST VIRGINIA.

WISCONSIN.

WYOMING.

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| <p>4. <i>Alvah A. Clark.</i>
 5. <i>Augustus W. Cutler.</i>
 6. <i>Thomas B. Peddie.</i>
 7. <i>A. A. Hardenbergh.</i>
 NEW YORK.
 1. <i>James W. Covert.</i>
 2. <i>William D. Veeder.</i>
 3. <i>S. B. Chittenden.</i>
 4. <i>Archibald M. Bliss.</i>
 5. <i>Nicholas Muller.</i>
 6. <i>Samuel S. Cox.</i>
 7. <i>Anthony Fickhoff.</i>
 8. <i>Anson G. McCook.</i>
 9. <i>Fernando Wood.</i>
 10. <i>Abram S. Hewitt.</i>
 11. <i>Benjamin A. Willis.</i>
 12. <i>Clarkson N. Putter.</i>
 13. <i>John H. Ketcham.</i>
 14. <i>George M. Beebe.</i>
 15. <i>Stephen L. Mayhew.</i>
 16. <i>Trence J. Quinn.</i>
 17. <i>Martin L. Townsend.</i>
 18. <i>Andrew Williams.</i>
 19. <i>Amaziah B. James.</i>
 20. <i>John H. Starin.</i>
 21. <i>Solomon Bundy.</i>
 22. <i>George A. Bagley.</i>
 23. <i>William J. Bacon.</i>
 24. <i>William H. Baker.</i>
 25. <i>Frank Hiscock.</i>
 26. <i>John H. Camp.</i>
 27. <i>Elbridge G. Lapham.</i>
 28. <i>J. W. Dwight.</i>
 29. <i>J. N. Hunterford.</i>
 30. <i>E. Kirke Hart.</i>
 31. <i>Charles B. Benedict.</i>
 32. <i>Daniel N. Lockwood.</i>
 33. <i>G. W. Patterson.</i>
 NORTH CAROLINA.
 1. <i>Jesse J. Yeates.</i></p> | <p>2. <i>Curtis H. Brogden.</i>
 3. <i>Alfred M. Waddell.</i>
 4. <i>Joseph J. Davis.</i>
 5. <i>Alfred M. Seales.</i>
 6. <i>Walter L. Steele.</i>
 7. <i>William M. Robbins.</i>
 8. <i>Robert B. Vance.</i>
 OHIO.
 1. <i>Milton Sayler.</i>
 2. <i>Henry B. Banning.</i>
 3. <i>Mills Gardner.</i>
 4. <i>John A. McMahon.</i>
 5. <i>Amesbury V. Rice.</i>
 6. <i>Jacob D. Cox.</i>
 7. <i>Henry L. Dickey.</i>
 8. <i>J. Warren Keifer.</i>
 9. <i>James S. Jones.</i>
 10. <i>Charles Foster.</i>
 11. <i>Henry S. Neal.</i>
 12. <i>Thomas Ewing.</i>
 13. <i>Milton I. Southard.</i>
 14. <i>E. B. Finley.</i>
 15. <i>N. H. Van Vorhes.</i>
 16. <i>Lorenzo Danford.</i>
 17. <i>William McKinley.</i>
 18. <i>James Monroe.</i>
 19. <i>James A. Garfield.</i>
 20. <i>Amos Townsend.</i>
 OREGON.
 Richard Williams.
 PENNSYLVANIA.
 1. <i>Chapman Freeman.</i>
 2. <i>Charles O'Neill.</i>
 3. <i>Samuel J. Randall.</i>
 4. <i>William D. Kelley.</i>
 5. <i>Alfred C. Harmer.</i>
 6. <i>William Ward.</i>
 7. <i>Isaac N. Evans.</i>
 8. <i>Heister Clymer.</i></p> | <p>9. <i>A. H. Smith.</i>
 10. <i>Samuel A. Bridges.</i>
 11. <i>Francis D. Collins.</i>
 12. <i>Hendrick B. Wright.</i>
 13. <i>James E. Reilly.</i>
 14. <i>John W. Killinger.</i>
 15. <i>Edward Overton.</i>
 16. <i>John I. Mitchell.</i>
 17. <i>Jacob M. Campbell.</i>
 18. <i>W. S. Stenger.</i>
 19. <i>Levi Maish.</i>
 20. <i>Levi A. Mackey.</i>
 21. <i>Jacob Turney.</i>
 22. <i>Russell Errett.</i>
 23. <i>Thomas M. Bayne.</i>
 24. <i>W. S. Shailenberger.</i>
 25. <i>Henry White.</i>
 26. <i>John M. Thompson.</i>
 27. <i>Lewis H. Watson.</i>
 RHODE ISLAND.
 1. <i>Benjamin T. Eames.</i>
 2. <i>Latimer W. Ballou.</i>
 SOUTH CAROLINA.
 1. <i>Joseph H. Rainey.</i>
 2. <i>Richard H. Cain.</i>
 3. <i>D. Wyatt Aiken.</i>
 4. <i>John H. Evans.</i>
 5. <i>Robert Smalls.</i>
 TENNESSEE.
 1. <i>James H. Randolph.</i>
 2. <i>J. M. Thornburgh.</i>
 3. <i>George G. Dibrell.</i>
 4. <i>Jaywood T. Riddle.</i>
 5. <i>John M. Bright.</i>
 6. <i>John F. Hovse.</i>
 7. <i>W. C. Whitthorne.</i>
 8. <i>John D. Atkins.</i></p> | <p>9. <i>Wm. P. Caldwell.</i>
 10. <i>Casey Young.</i>
 TEXAS.
 1. <i>John H. Reagan.</i>
 2. <i>David E. Culberson.</i>
 3. <i>J. W. Throckmorton.</i>
 4. <i>Eoger C. Mills.</i>
 5. <i>D. C. Giddings.</i>
 6. <i>Gustave Schleicher.</i>
 VERMONT.
 1. <i>Charles H. Joyce.</i>
 2. <i>Dudley C. Denison.</i>
 3. <i>George W. Hendee.</i>
 VIRGINIA.
 1. <i>Beverly G. Douglass.</i>
 2. <i>John Goode, Jr.</i>
 3. <i>Gilbert C. Walker.</i>
 4. <i>Joseph Jorgenson.</i>
 5. <i>George C. Cabell.</i>
 6. <i>J. Randolph Tucker.</i>
 7. <i>John T. Harris.</i>
 8. <i>Eppe Hunton.</i>
 9. <i>A. L. Pridemore.</i>
 WEST VIRGINIA.
 1. <i>Benjamin Wilson.</i>
 2. <i>Benjamin F. Martin.</i>
 3. <i>John E. Kennan.</i>
 WISCONSIN.
 1. <i>Charles G. Williams.</i>
 2. <i>Lucien B. Caswell.</i>
 3. <i>George C. Hazleton.</i>
 4. <i>William P. Lynde.</i>
 5. <i>Edward S. Bragg.</i>
 6. <i>Gabriel Bouck.</i>
 7. <i>H. L. Humphrey.</i>
 8. <i>Thaddeus C. Pound.</i></p> |
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Republicans, 144; Democrats, 148.

LIST OF SENATE COMMITTEES.

[The first named on each committee is the Chairman.]

Privileges and Elections—Morton, Mitchell, Wadleigh, Cameron of Wisconsin, McMillan, Hoar, Saulsbury, Merrimon, Hill.
 Foreign Relations—Hamlin, Morton, Conkling, Howe, McCreery, Bogey, Eaton, Johnston.
 Finance—Morrill, Dawes, Ferry, Jones of Nevada, Allison, Howe, Bayard, Kernan, Wallace.
 Appropriations—Windom, Sargent, Allison, Dorsey, Blaine, Davis of West Virginia, Withers, Eaton, Beck.
 Commerce—Conkling, Spencer, Burnside, McMillan, Patterson, Gordon, Dennis, Ransom, Randolph.
 Manufactures—Booth, Bruce, Rollins, Johnston, McPherson.
 Agriculture—Paddock, Sharon, Hoar, Davis of West Virginia, Gordon.
 Military Affairs—Spencer, Wadleigh, Burnside, Hamlin, Teller, Plumb, Randolph, Cockrell, Maxey.
 Naval Affairs—Sargent, Anthony, Conover, Blaine, Kirkwood, Whyte, McPherson.
 Judiciary—Edmunds, Conkling, Howe, Christianity, Davis of Illinois, Thurman, McDonald.
 Post Offices and Post Roads—Hamlin, Ferry, Jones of Nevada, Paddock, Conover, Kirkwood, Saulsbury, Maxey, Bailey.
 Public Lands—Oglesby, Paddock, Booth, Chaffee, Plumb, McDonald, Jones of Florida, Grover, Garland.
 Private Land Claims—Thurman, Bayard, Bogey, Edmunds, Christianity.
 Indian Affairs—Allison, Oglesby, Ingalls, Saunders, Hoar, McCreery, Coke.
 Pensions—Ingalls, Bruce, Teller, Kirkwood, Davis of Illinois, Withers, Bailey.
 Revolutionary Claims—Johnston, Jones of Florida, Hill, Dawes, McMillan.
 Claims—McMillan, Mitchell, Cameron of Wisconsin,

sin, Teller, Hoar, Corbin, Hereford, Harris, Morgan.
 District of Columbia—Dorsey, Spencer, Ingalls, Rollins, Saunders, Merrimon, Barnum.
 Patents—Wadleigh, Booth, Chaffee, Kernan, Morgan.
 Public Buildings and Grounds—Dawes, Morrill, Hamlin, Saulsbury, Jones of Florida.
 Territories—Patterson, Christianity, Chaffee, Garland, Saunders, Grover, Hereford.
 Railroads—Mitchell, Howe, Dawes, Dorsey, Teller, Ferry, Morton, Ransom, Bogey, Barnum, Lamar.
 Mines and Mining—Sharon, Chaffee, Kirkwood, Plumb, Hereford, Coke, Hill.
 Revision of the Laws—Christianity, Ingalls, Davis of Illinois, Wallace, Kernan.
 Education and Labor—Burnside, Patterson, Morrill, Bruce, Sharon, Gordon, Maxey, Bailey, Lamar.
 On Civil Service and Retrenchment—Blaine, Oglesby, Patterson, Booth, McCreery, Whyte, Beck.
 To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Jones of Nevada, Rollins, Dennis.
 Printing—Anthony, Sargent, Whyte.
 Library—Howe, Edmunds, Ransom.
 Rules—Ferry, Hamlin, Merrimon.
 Engrossed Bills—Bayard, Withers, Anthony.
 Enrolled Bills—Conover, Paddock, Grover.
 Levees of Mississippi River—Bruce, Blaine, Conover, Cockrell, Harris.
 To Examine the Several Branches of the Civil Service—Chaffee, Conkling, Windom, Merrimon, Eaton.
 Transportation Routes to the Seaboard—Cameron of Wisconsin, Windom, Conover, Burnside, Saunders, Davis of Virginia, Harris, Lamar, Beck.
 NOTE.—A few changes will necessarily be made in the above list on reassembling of the Senate.

THE REFUGEE.

THE REPUBLIC entered upon its *eighth volume* with the January number, 1877. Its publishers are pleased to announce that it has grown steadily in public favor, and that it is regarded by all who have consulted its pages as a power for good throughout the Union. Its past course—consistent, fearless, patriotic—is the index of its future. It will continue to defend the right, denounce the wrong, and endeavor to point out, at all times, the true path to follow, by all who appreciate and wish to aid in advancing the *peace, harmony, and material progress of their country*. There is every indication of returning prosperity in all the leading industries; and, as in the past, THE REPUBLIC will aid and indorse every legitimate enterprise that may tend to facilitate the development of these great interests.

TERMS:

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM

FIRST. By the extent of its circulation, which is shown in the following statements :

"I have been supplying The Republic Publishing Company monthly, since January last, with paper for EIGHT THOUSAND copies of The Republic Magazine.
Washington, D. C., March 12, 1877.

GEORGE HILL, JR.,
Paper Manufacturer."

"We are printing, by contract, a monthly issue of EIGHT THOUSAND copies of The Republic Magazine.
Washington, D. C., March 12, 1877. DABY & DUVALL,
Book, Magazine, and Newspaper Printers."

SECOND. Its circulation extends largely into every State and Territory in the Union. It is read by nearly every officer of the Government throughout the country; by all prominent Statesmen, members of the legal profession, and professors in our Universities, Colleges, Academies, Seminaries, and higher schools, in many of which it has been adopted as a text book on Political Economy. It circulates extensively among Manufacturers, Merchants, and the more intelligent portion of our Mechanics; and it is sought for as a guide-book of instruction by young men in every section of the country who wish to inform themselves on our system of Republican Government and Institutions.

One sixteenth part of a page, each insertion	\$2.50
One eighth " " "	5.00
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REPUBLIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

VOL. 8.

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1877.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Respectfully

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